EMPLOYES' MAGAZINE

THE UNION PACIFIC COAL COMPANY

UNION PACIFIC COAL COMPANY · OLD TIMERS ASSN.

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MAY, 1934

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EMPLOYES' MAGAZINE

THE UNION PACIFIC COAL COMPANY

VOLUME 11 | MAY, 1934 | NUMBER 5

Hymns We Like to Hear

A HYMN is a song expressive of praise, adoration, or elevated emotion. More specifically, it is a metrical composition, divided into stanzas or verses, intended to be sung in religious worship. While the word "hymn" is from the Greek, hymns were composed and sung in China, Assyria, Egypt and India, before the term was added to the Grecian language. The history of religion is entwined with the hymnal, and every phase of religious emotion has found expression in sacred verse for thousands of years. The great Gregorian chants and the simple spirituals sung by members of the colored raee, all have their place in modern religion. Music and hymns, however sung, lift the hearts and souls of the overburdened and weary into a happier atmosphere, one of hope, faith, and renewed courage.

It would be difficult to select even a few "best" hymns from the thousands that have been written and set to music; many are commonplace, others good, but every person has a favorite or two which they ever love to hear. "Rock of Ages" is a hymn that has passed the lips of millions. Written in 1776 by Augustus Montague Toplady, a clergyman of the Church of England, it is yet one of the most popular hymns; it was one of Lord Gladstone's favorite hymns; he translated it into Latin, Greek and Italian. When Prince Albert, the husband of Queen Victoria, was dying, he asked that it be sung. Augustus Toplady was converted when a lad of sixteen or seventeen at a religious meeting held in a barn in Ireland. All over our Southland, in New England, the Central States, and in the West, the inspiring words of this marvelous hymn can be heard.

"Rock of Ages, cleft for me,
Let me hide myself in Thee;
Let the water and the blood,
From Thy wounded side which flowed,
Be of sin the double cure,
Save from wrath and make me pure."

There is another old English hymn, "How Sweet the Name of Jesus Sounds," which deserves mention, not alone for its beauty and piety, but because of the early character borne by the writer, John Newton, born in London, July 24, 1729. Newton was an only child, his father a sea captain, his mother a Godly, praying woman. At the age of ten, the boy lost his mother and the father took him to sea with him. There he was thrown into contact with the sailors of that day, a class notorious for blasphemy and general depravity. The boy threw his whole effort into the task of out-blaspheming and blackguarding the sailors, succeeding to a point where he surprised even the most hardened with his brutality. Later, when half-grown, he was seized by a press gang for naval service, won the rank of midshipman, to be disgraced and dismissed for insubordination. Later he became the captain of a slave ship, buying and selling slaves. Shipwrecked in a terrific storm, Newton recalled his mother's prayers, and he prayed for mercy. With his life saved, Newton married, and later came under the influence of John Wesley and George Whitefield, evangelists, who assisted in founding the Methodist Church, and after eight years of studying Greek, Hebrew and Latin, he was licensed in his thirty-ninth year to the curacy of Olney, in Buckinghamshire, England, where he lived and worked for fifteen years. Newton joined with the poet Cowper in composing the "Olney Hymns"; of these Cowper wrote sixty-seven, Newton two hundred and eighty-one.

In 1779, Newton was made Rector of St. Mary's, Woolnoth, Lombard Street in London, where he lived and worked for twenty-seven years, dying in his eighty-third year, almost blind. John Newton's body was laid in the chancel vault of St. Mary's, Woolnoth, and on the wall behind the pulpit a tablet was placed, bearing the following inscription written by himself:

The Employes' Magazine is distributed to employes free of cost. Subscription to other than employes $1.50 per year. Articles of interest to our readers, photographs and sketches suitable for reproduction, are solicited and should be addressed to Editor, Employes' Magazine, Union Pacific Coal Company, Rock Springs, Wyoming.

JOHN NEWTON
CLERK
ONCE AN INFIDEL AND LIBERTINE,
A SERVANT OF SLAVES IN AFRICA;
WAS
BY THE RICH MERCY OF OUR LORD AND SAVIOUR
JESUS CHRIST
PRESERVED, RESTORED, PARDONED,
AND APPOINTED TO PREACH THE FAITH
HE HAD LONG LABOURED TO DESTROY.
NEAR SIXTEEN YEARS AT OLNEY, IN BUCKS,
AND TWENTY-SEVEN YEARS IN THIS CHURCH.

The hymn as written by Newton contains seven verses, the fourth verse is frequently omitted; at times the hymn is listed as "The Name of Jesus."

"How sweet the name of Jesus sounds
In a believer's ear!
It soothes his sorrows, heals his wounds,
And drives away his fear."

"Abide With Me" was written by Henry Francis Lyte, born at Kelso, Scotland, in 1793, dying at Nice, in 1847. The story of Lyte's hymn is a sorrowful one. Vicar of All Saints Church, Brixham, in South Devon, England, Lyte's health failed, and he prepared to set out for Italy. On Sunday, September 4, he crept into his pulpit to preach his last sermon. That evening he retired to his study, to come out with the words of this immortal hymn:

"Abide with me, fast falls the even-tide;
The darkness deepens, Lord with me abide;
When other helpers fail, and comforts flee.
Help of the helpless, Oh, abide with me."

"Abide With Me" has cheered the hearts of millions, it is usually sung as an evening hymn. apparently because of the two first lines. The Christian world will not let this beautiful hymn be lost.

Another beautiful hymn is that written by John Henry Newman, "Lead Kindly Light." Newman came of a father whose family had its origin in Norfolk, England, his mother of French Huguenot descent. Both sides were of the prosperous mercantile class, the father a partner in a London bank. The boy was born on February 21, 1801, in Old Broad Street, London, one of four children. Newman's father was in no way religious and has been said to have been an "unpretending firm minded Englishman, who had learned his morality more from Shakespeare than from the Bible." Newman's life was a stormy one. He entered Trinity College, Oxford, at sixteen, and later gained a fellowship at Oriel where his religious training began. In Newman's day, theological controversy was rampant among English intellectuals, and the young student soon became involved in arguments revolving around such questions as the emancipation of the Catholics, the separation of Church and State, and the state endowment of the Roman Catholic Church in Ireland. Entering the established Church, Newman became very critical of Roman Catholicism, later to change his views, joining in the formation of the "Tractarian Movement" generally known as the "Oxford Movement" which was responsible for many Anglican clergymen and thousands of their communicants joining the Roman Church.

In 1832, Newman left England with a young friend, Hurrell Froude, who was suffering from the disease consumption, which soon after took his life, the Mediterranean their destination. Young Froude and his father returned to England and while in Sicily, Newman was stricken with fever from which he but narrowly escaped. On his way home, his ship was becalmed in the Straits of Bonifacio, and it was then that the young theologian wrote the hymn that will find life on the lips and in the minds of Christendom long after the gifted author's theological controversies are forgotten.

LEAD, KINDLY LIGHT

Lead, kindly Light, amid the encircling gloom.
Lead Thou me on!
The night is dark and I am far from home—
Lead Thou me on!
Keep Thou my feet; I do not ask to see
The distant scene—one step enough for me.

I was not ever thus, nor pray'd that Thou
Shouldst lead me on,
I loved to choose and see my path, but now
Lead Thou me on!
I loved the garish day, and, spite of fears,
Pride ruled my will! remember not past years.

So long Thy power hath blest me, sure it still
Will lead me on,
O'er moor and fen, o'er crag and torrent, till
The night is gone;
And with the morn those Angel faces smile
Which I have loved long since, and lost awhile.

On October 9, 1845, Newman turned his back on Oxford, its towers and its spires; he turned away from the silver Isis with its grey willows and lush green meadows, to return no more. On that day he entered the Roman Catholic priesthood, and on May 12, 1879, he donned a Cardinal's red hat in "Rome, the Eternal City." John Henry Newman was an extreme dogmatist, a mixture of conflicting forces, his most firmly fixed belief that of holding that spiritual truth must be apprehended by direct intuition as an antecedent to a rational acceptance of religion.

In 1889, Lord Alfred Tennyson published a little poem of four short stanzas, which has been sung at the graveside of many, many thousands. The poem was first published in the Demeter. The poet was eighty years of age when this little verse was written, dying three years later. One of Tennyson's last requests was that "Crossing the Bar," be placed at the end of all editions of his poems. Deeply spiritual by nature, the poet wished that those who read his works would put down the volume, with the hope expressed in the last verse uppermost in their minds. The world will read Tennyson's sweeping lyrics, his "In Memoriam," "Idylls of the King," "The Princess," "Lockley Hall," and many others, which have lifted the ideals and stirred the emotions of readers for nigh a hundred years, but to hear "Crossing the Bar" sung as it has been listened to by sorrowing thousands, represents an experience not soon forgotten.

CROSSING THE BAR

Sunset and evening star,
And one clear call for me!
And may there be no moaning of the bar,
When I put out to sea.

But such a tide as moving seems asleep,
Too full for sound and foam,
When that which drew from out the boundless deep,
Turns again home.

Twilight and evening bell,
And after that the dark!
And may there be no sadness of farewell,
When I embark;

For tho' from out our bourne of time and place
The flood may bear me far,
I hope to see my Pilot face to face
When I have crossed the bar.

The England of two hundred years ago was largely irreligious. Drunkenness on the part of both men and women was a common thing, and highway robberies, murder and brutalities inflicted upon helpless youth were so common as to excite little comment. It was into this England that two children were born to the Rev. Samuel Wesley, Rector of Epworth, in Lincolnshire. John and Charles Wesley were two of nineteen children born to the clergyman and his wife, ten of whom survived childhood. In spite of the poverty of their parents, John and Charles were sent to Oxford at an early age, and once there they were shocked at the careless lives led by many of the students, and so with a few others who saw life as they did, the Wesley's formed a little group pledged to live moral and Christian lives, to visit the sick and the poor, and those who were in the jails. When the father died, the two youths sailed for Georgia, hoping to serve as missionaries to the North American Indians. Returning to England the brothers associated themselves with the Moravian Christians, preaching in the streets, in the jails, and in the fields. Like the movement led by Martin Luther results unexpected and unwanted occurred, and a new church was formed, whose foundation was evangelistic preaching, the doctrine of "the power of God unto salvation," of "an eternal Christ and He crucified." Such was the origin of the Methodist Church which in its world branches now includes 11,500,000 souls. Wherever the Methodist Church unfurls its banner, the hymn "Jesus, Lover of My Soul," one of the 6,500 hymns written by Charles Wesley, is sung.

"Jesus, lover of my soul.
Let me to Thy bosom fly;
While the nearer waters roll,
While the tempest still is high!
Hide me, O my Saviour, hide,
Till the storm of life is past,
Safe into the haven guide;
O receive my soul at last."

Charles Wesley wrote, "Hark! The Herald Angels Sing," without which no Christmas service is now complete. He also wrote the triumphant Easter hymn, "Christ the Lord is Risen To-day," and the great Ascension hymn, "Rejoice, the Lord is King."

Space prevents reference to many other old and well loved hymns, as well as many of more modern creation, such as "The Old Rugged Cross," written by Rev. George Bennard. A popular evangelist gave this hymn enormous vogue, and more recently it has been heard on the radio many times. If a hymn or a popular song survives fifty years, then it may be said that it will live on. There is but one more selection that we will mention, one that is often sung in the churches of the English-speaking nations, more particularly on patriotic holidays, Kipling's "Recessional," with its stirring sonorous rhythm. Rudyard Kipling was a young newspaper writer when Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee was celebrated, and on July 17, 1897, the London Times published this great ode, which at once took the English-speaking world by storm. We know of no more inspiring and soul stirring situation than that occasioned by a church choir rendering this majestic composition (carrying both appeal and challenge), after a sermon preached to commemorate a day dedicated to human liberty, the Cross and our country's flag leading the choir.

RECESSIONAL

God of our fathers, known of old—
Lord of our far-flung battle line—
Beneath whose awful hand we hold
Dominion over palm and pine—
Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet,
Lest we forget—lest we forget!

The tumult and the shouting dies—
The Captains and the Kings depart—
Still stands Thine ancient sacrifice,
An humble and a contrite heart.
Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet,
Lest we forget—lest we forget!

Far-called, our navies melt away—
On dune and headland sinks the fire—
Lo, all our pomp of yesterday
Is one with Nineveh and Tyre!
Judge of the Nations, spare us yet,
Lest we forget—lest we forget!

If, drunk with sight of power, we loose
Wild tongues that have not Thee in awe—
Such boastings as the Gentiles use,
Or lesser breeds without the Law—
Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet,
Lest we forget—lest we forget!

For heathen heart that puts her trust
In reeking tube and iron shard—
All valiant dust that builds on dust,
And, guarding. calls not Thee to guard.
For frantic boast and foolish word,
Thy Mercy on Thy People, Lord!

Amen.

Run of the Mine

The Amendment to the Coal Code

THE Code of Fair Competition for the Bituminous Coal Industry was approved by the President on September 18, 1933. The code fixed the hours of work and rates of pay for the entire bituminous coal industry in the United States.

Enforcement of the code has been lax from the beginning. This may have been properly chargeable to the fact that many within the administration had doubts of its constitutionality. Another reason assigned was the lack of an adequate staff to enforce the rules. Weeks and months passed before district appointments were made by the President. Doubtless politics entered into this situation. It seems extremely difficult to organize a government work on an efficiency basis. Again, the industry held almost as many opinions as to what should be done as there were operators, and many of the more aggressive class spent their waking hours trying to figure out a "fair advantage" for themselves. It must be borne in mind that the old competitive schemes had to be fitted to the "New Deal."

The code as put out, Article V, paragraph (g), provided that:

> "As soon as possible after the adoption of this Code, the National Recovery Administration shall undertake, through a designated committee or agency, an investigation for the purpose of reporting on or before December 31, 1933; upon (a) the practicability and cost (assuming the maintenance of existing rates of pay) of applying to bituminous coal mining a shorter work day and work week; (b) the effect of and advisability of revising wage differentials in the various divisions and districts of the industry and in the event of recommended change specification of the amount thereof; (c) the sales obtained for coal, or reasonably to be anticipated, up to the time of the report, for the purpose of determining whether wages and employment can be further increased or maintained without imposing undue burdens upon the industry."

In the autumn of 1933, painstaking statisticians evolved plans for securing the necessary statistical information provided for above, and thousands of elaborate blanks were distributed to coal producers for the assembly of the necessary facts, upon which the administration would base its recommendations relative to "revising wage differentials in the various divisions and districts of the industry, and in the event of recommended change specification of the amount thereof."

The greater number of operators prepared the information called for at much expense, and the figures for one month only (November, 1933) were consolidated and published by the administration. A special study of the results of a shorter work day was also arranged for through a commission of engineers selected and paid for by the administration. Various committees of operators likewise submitted briefs covering the question of hours of work.

A conference between representatives of employers and employes operating under the code was also specifically provided in Article V, paragraph (g), the date set for January 5, 1934. This conference was first postponed to January 18, later to February 12, finally meeting in Washington on March 26. Much to the astonishment of the assembled operators, the administration failed completely in its presentation of the facts upon which hours of work might be determined. In response to

specific requests that same be furnished, the question was both ignored and evaded.

The study made by the mining engineers appointed by the administration was completed and given limited distribution, but apparently the administration decided to entirely ignore same, no reference whatever made to the report during the conference beginning March 26.

Such statistics relative to costs, realization, profits, wages and working time of employes, assembled by districts for the month of November, 1933, as well as the study made by the engineers, and various briefs and communications submitted by the operators, including oral testimony, to the effect that a shortening of the work day and work week would prejudice both the operators and mine workers, was totally ignored, and the assembled operators were "kidded" along by successive meetings and adjournments until March 30, 1934, when, to the extreme astonishment of all interested parties other than those who were within the circle, an amendment to the code was submitted by the Code Authority of the Eastern Subdivision of Division I, the Code Authority of Western Pennsylvania Subdivision of Division I, and by the Subdivisional Code Authority for Ohio. This amendment, which had been undergoing a germinating process in the Shoreham Hotel between Division I operators and representatives of the Union for several days, was sprung on the astonished operators who were not in on the secret by the Deputy Administrator, and the several score operators outside the district in which the amendment originated were asked to pass upon and approve same without even an opportunity to examine a copy of the amendment. Various districts affected by the amendment were given a polite opportunity to enter their protests although the acting chairman injudiciously intimated that the presentation of protests was perhaps a more or less perfunctory proposition.

In any case, the amendment was put out and proclaimed a part of the original code about 7 P. M., March 31, five hours before its effective date, the operators on the Pacific Coast enjoying an advantage of three additional hours due to difference in time. General Johnson, in putting out the amendment in the hasty manner in which it was announced, predicated his action on "a serious emergency being threatened in the bituminous coal industry." General Johnson doubtless overlooked the fact that there is always an emergency somewhere in the bituminous coal industry and perhaps more emergencies have existed since the amendment was put out than obtained in the weeks immediately preceding same. We are constrained to make the above comments on the theory that however meritorious an order may prove, the application of drastic steam-roller and star-chamber methods will always lack justification.

The question as to whether the seven-hour day and the thirty-five hour week will prove an advantage to the employer and employe, is one over which there may be honest differences. Perhaps the most extraordinary situation that ever occurred in the history of the coal industry was that expressed by the complete turn-over of the Northern Appalachian district coal operators who fought the whole theory of a bituminous coal code with all the bitter vindictiveness that human nature was capable of displaying, this during the gestation period which extended over the entire summer of 1933, which kept hundreds of employers and mine labor representatives in Washington for many weeks. During this period, the whole machinery of the National Coal Association was used against the middle west and western operators in a series of both frontal and rear attacks. and then to the astonishment of the operators west of Ohio and south of the Potomac, it developed some days prior to the meeting of March 26 that the Northern Appalachian operators and the National Coal Association had gone over, lock, stock and barrel. to the coal code administration.

The operators located in Alabama, Tennessee, Northern West Virginia, West Kentucky, Iowa and the Southwest made most vociferous protests against the amendment to the code and at the adjourned conference held April 9 to 11, inclusive, the representatives of the Alabama operators challenged the right of the administration to make and enforce the drastic changes in the code proposed by the amendment. The operators located in the Rocky Mountain-Pacific region, who have continuously paid the highest wages afforded by the industry, as well as the larger producing districts of Illinois and Indiana, accepted the amendment after making orderly protests against same, returning to their offices for the purpose of putting the changes into effect, this without waiting for the final determination scheduled to flow from the conference of April 9 to 11, inclusive.

The amendments to the code apply to Articles III and IV and Schedule A only. the changes in Articles III and IV set forth below:

ARTICLE III—MAXIMUM HOURS OF LABOR

No employe. except members of the executive, supervisory, technical and confidential personnel. shall be employed in excess of seven hours per day and five days per week, subject to the exceptions hereinafter stated.

Seven hours of labor shall constitute a day's work and this means seven hours work at the usual working places for all classes of labor,

exclusive of the lunch period, whether they be paid on the day or the tonnage or other piecework basis; except in cases of accident which temporarily necessitate longer hours for those required on account thereof; and also excepting that number of workers in each mine whose daily work includes the handling of man-trips and those required to remain on duty while men are entering and leaving the mine.

The following classes of mine workers are exempted from the provisions as to the maximum hours of work:

(a) All workers engaged in the transportation of coal shall work the additional time necessary to handle man-trips, and/or haulage animals, and all coal in transit, and shall be paid the regular hourly rates. Outside workers engaged in the dumping, handling and preparation of coal, and in the manufacture of coke, shall work the additional time necessary, not to exceed thirty minutes, to dump and prepare the coal delivered to the tipple each day and to complete the usual duties incidental to the operation of coke ovens, and shall be paid the regular hourly rates. This rule shall not encourage the working of such overtime except where it is necessary to take care of the conditions named.

(b) Employees engaged at power houses, substations and pumps operating continuously for 24 hours daily are especially exempted from the seven-hour provision. Special exemptions of employees other than those named above may be provided, by joint agreements negotiated in accordance with this code, which shall not provide for work in excess of 8 hours per day and 40 hours per week.

ARTICLE IV——MINIMUM RATES OF PAY

From April 1, 1934, to April 1, 1935, the basic minimum rate for inside skilled labor and the basic minimum rate for outside common labor shall be the rate hereinafter set forth in Schedule "A" for each district therein described for each such classification of labor, with the understanding that other classifications of employment will maintain their customary differentials above or below said basic minimum rates.

To secure the parity between minimum rates for day labor and minimum pay for work performed on a tonnage or other piece work basis, the latter shall be determined by the following increases over existing rates in all of the Districts of Schedule "A" except as hereinafter expressly provided:

On the basis of the 2,000 pound ton, an increase of 10 cents for pick mining; 8 cents for machine mining; an increase of 1 cent for cutting, and for all yardage and dead-work rates an increase of 9 per cent.

In addition to the increases above provided the minimum rates for tonnage and other piecework in Districts B, G, H, J and J-1, shall be further increased by an amount sufficient to maintain the parity between pay for such tonnage and piecework and the basic minimum rates for day labor as prescribed for such Districts in Schedule "A".

The basic day wage minimum rates in certain districts were increased as follows:

	Minimum Inside Skilled Labor—Per Day	
	Code September 18, 1933, for 8 hours	*Amendment April 1, 1934, for 7 hours*
District A		
Pennsylvania	$4.60	$5.00
Ohio	4.60	5.00
Lower Peninsula of Michigan	4.60	5.00
Panhandle District of West Virginia	4.60	5.00
District B		
Northern West Virginia	4.36	5.00
District C		
Southern West Virginia	4.20	4.60
Eastern Kentucky	4.20	4.60
Upper Potomac District of West Virginia	4.20	4.60
Maryland	4.20	4.60
Virginia	4.20	4.60
Northern Tennessee	4.20	4.60
District G		
Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas and Oklahoma	3.75	4.60
District H		
Western Kentucky	4.00	4.60
District J		
Alabama	3.40	4.60
Georgia	3.40	4.60
Hamilton and Rhea Counties of Tennessee	3.40	4.60
District J-1		
Marion, Grundy, Sequatchie, White, Van Buren, Warren, and Bledsoe Counties of Tennessee	3.84	4.60
District K		
New Mexico	4.48	5.10
Southern Colorado	4.44	5.10
District L		
Northern Colorado	5.00	5.25
District Q		
North Dakota	4.00	4.50
South Dakota	4.00	4.50

On Sunday evening, April 22, the Bituminous Coal Code Administration announced a very substantial surrender to the Alabama protestants, reducing the basic day rate from $4.60 as set forth in the amendment of April 1 to $3.80 per day. The rate of $4.60 set up for District G, Missouri-Kansas-Arkansas-Oklahoma, was likewise reduced to $4.35 per day, and the District C group, including Southern West Virginia, was reduced from $4.60 to $4.24 per day. This district was also given a differential of 2½ cents on the loading rate and 1½ cents on the cutting rate.

It should be borne in mind that the minimum rates shown in Schedule A as fixed by the code and the two amendments thereto do not necessarily check with existing wage contracts, and the administration provided that "differences between districts in the foregoing minimum rates are not to be considered as fixing permanent wage differentials or establishing precedents for future wage scales."

Consumption Goods and Capital Goods

THE productive capacity of the nation (and the same rules apply to all countries) may be divided into two general classes; those which produce capital or lasting goods, and those which produce consumption or non-lasting goods. Iron, steel, brick, stone, cement, lumber, and glass are the more lasting products of the capital goods industry. The finished product includes highways, buildings, railway equipment, also machinery of every form. These items, including the labor used in the construction of the finished units, are usually paid for from accumulated savings.

The second class known as consumer goods, unlike capital goods, are short lived; such include the daily necessities of life, food, clothing, fuel and luxuries, and they are paid for on a day-to-day basis. As a matter of fact many luxuries are bought on a deferred payment plan which prevents the possibility of creating savings.

As the overwhelming volume of consumers goods are necessary to human life, the drop in the production and purchase of this class is not subject to violent fluctuations. That portion of food, clothing, and fuel required by the poorer class is provided through charitable organizations or by the state, when lack of employment prevents the users from paying for their own requirements; on the other hand, capital goods expenditures are only made when capital (accumulated savings) is available, and investors can see a secure return for their investment. It is the falling off in capital goods expenditures that creates depressions. This fact will be readily recognizable when it is remembered that the President's Durable Goods Industrial Committee stated that in 1933, only four per cent of the 1920-1929 average was spent for capital goods in the United States. The same committee stated that the average annual expenditures for capital goods in the ten years between 1920 and 1930 are estimated at $4,000,000,000, while in 1933 the total was but $160,000,000.

How best to spend money on capital goods is a real question. The banks are filled with money that cannot be loaned and bankers are finding it hard to meet their operating expenses. To loan money to make new office buildings with acres of floor space looking for tenants would be unwise. Nearly every large hotel in the country is in the hands of receivers, even city and country clubs have been compelled to repudiate their obligations. Perhaps home building, of small and medium sizes, more particularly in the larger industrial centers, offers the broadest opportunity for capital goods investments. Railway maintenance is another field deserving of attention, the problem here one of securing the money with which to pay for same. There are thousands of mills and factories whose machinery and processing are quite obsolete and which could be improved, and in many cities, more convenient bridges could be built, the capital invested to be returned through tolls, the bridges thereafter to be maintained at public expense.

Those who are in the habit of thinking their way through know that it is only through a resumption of sane, well ordered capital goods expenditure that a reasonable measure of prosperity will come back. This class also realizes that excessive construction such as was promoted in 1928 cannot be entertained as such would only lead to a fresh disaster. With a cessation of immigration and a reduced birth rate, our rate of expansion must necessarily be slower. As one economist recently said, "Our house is built, there remains but to put on the roof."

Our Soviet Admirers

THE City of Omaha experienced a strike of its 400 street railway employes from 4 A. M., Monday, April 16, to 4 A. M., Thursday, April 19, three days. The strike proved to be a pink tea affair, thousands of hatless girl clerks and their male associates walking to work, smiling and laughing. Friendly motorists who offered to pick up people going to work were waved on, and perhaps the only numerous class who experienced any difficulties were the housemaids and laundresses who live down town and who travel to their work in a direction opposite to auto travel. Another example of the truth that it is those who can least afford incon-

venience that suffer from strikes. By the second day, 242 "jitneys" were given temporary licenses to carry traffic at ten cents per person, and the streets were literally clogged with cars, many of which showed extreme age and decrepitude.

The strike was conducted in a most orderly manner, this perhaps due to the fact that the street railway company made no attempt whatever to take out a single car. We are inclined to think, however, that the placing of union pickets in front of the car barn presaged trouble if an attempt to move cars had been made. The spokesman for the union said the pickets were there to look after the barns and their contents. This suggestion was looked upon as rather specious, the responsibility for any protection of property properly resting with the county and city law enforcement officers. Street cars do not attempt to break out of their barns to visit speakeasies or to otherwise discredit themselves when they get a few days off.

There is one thing to be said for the Omaha strikers that is deserving of mention. The strike had not been in effect ten hours when a few supporters of the Red movement came out of their lairs to stir up mischief. The striking workmen had too much sense to be beguiled by the mischief-makers, and they promptly dispersed the Reds, after confiscating the copies of "The Daily Worker" which were being peddled; and so the movement to glorify the Soviet Union went glimmering. Wherever there is a "payroll" to prey upon, the Reds, almost invariably of the ne'er-do-well class, congregate to work on the "bore-from-within" basis, that is to show the beauties of the Soviet regime in Russia, but when one of this class passes the deadline and is taken up for deportation, he or she invariably tries their hardest to stay in the despised U. S. A.

The meeting reported to have been held in the Finn Hall at Rock Springs recently, where a New York Red spoke, leaving with a collection of $26.37 and the proceeds of Red literature sold, is an example of the class to which we refer. The intelligent and law-abiding Finlanders of Rock Springs should cease to let these penny-seeking loafers prey on them as happens from time to time.

The Effect of the Shorter Work Day and Thirty-Five Hour Week

ELSEWHERE we have attempted to review the history of the amendment to the Bituminous Coal Code. The Union Pacific Coal Company, in fact practically every operator throughout the Rocky Mountain-Pacific Region, whether employing organized or unorganized labor, accepted the dictum of the National Recovery Administration even before formal advice of the changes ordered was received. Insofar as the Rocky Mountain-Pacific Region is concerned, an effort was made through a committee to apprise the Bituminous Coal Code administration of the fact that the industry in the Rocky Mountain-Pacific states would be injured, including both employer and employe, by attempting to shorten the working hours.

A most careful and exhaustive study based upon returns received covering 79.7 per cent of the tonnage produced in 1932, showed that the shortening of the work day from eight hours to seven hours would cost the industry 23.76 cents per ton or a total of $3,671,330 annually, the increased cost shown by this study for the State of Wyoming was 19.03 cents per ton or $766,765 annually. We still believe that the earnings of the workmen could have been increased more effectively by maintaining the eight-hour day.

The U. S. Bureau of Mines has shown that while the production of coal in the United States, taken as a whole, increased in the year 1933 over the preceding year 18,332,000 tons or 5.9 per cent; the Bureau has likewise shown that the Rocky Mountain-Pacific states, Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, New Mexico, Washington, Montana, North Dakota and South Dakota, suffered a reduction of 1,095,580 tons or 5.7 per cent. The same tabulation shows that Wyoming suffered a loss in tonnage, 1933 compared with 1932, of 185,963 tons, or 4.4 per cent.

The matter of increasing mine costs is not one of simply adding to the wage bill and thereafter shifting the cost of same to the consumer. The mines in the Rocky Mountain-Pacific region are scattered through a tremendous expanse of desert, plain and agricultural territory of limited producing capacity. The West has no great steel mills, by-product ovens, or manufacturing industry to consume its coal. Its railroads, who are the largest industrial consumers, are very largely on fuel oil, and the bulk of coal produced must necessarily find a market in competition with natural gas, fuel oil, and its old competitor of fifty years ago, which has been brought to the front very strongly in the last three or four years, viz., cord-wood.

Both operators and mine workers in the Rocky Mountain-Pacific states are law-abiding citizens and are keenly desirous of going along with the administration. The overwhelming majority of the men referred to likewise have confidence in the wisdom, vision, integrity and labor statesmanship of President Lewis of the U. M. W. A., and while they feel that they were handled rather ruthlessly by an oligarchy which bitterly opposed the making of a code for months in the summer of 1933, the order of the administration has been accepted

in good faith and there remains but one thing to do, and that is for the employers and employes to work together to the end that a minimum of tonnage and work days, as well as earnings, will be lost to competitive fuel, such as oil and gas, which employ a negligible quantity of labor and transportation, and to wood piles which, without doubt, the farmers' sons would be glad to be relieved from cutting and preparing. There is no other sane manner of approach to our present situation, and if the suggestion set forth is acquiesced in, the losses which will be sustained can be reduced to a minimum.

Go Away and Let Me Sleep

SUCH was the refrain of a popular concert hall song much in vogue some years ago. We have often admired the ability of certain of our friends to drop off to sleep at any time or place, and also to remain in bed indefinitely of a morning. We have, however, deplored the inclination shown by certain other persons to become sleepy at mid-evening, even though the company was not altogether impossible. The habit of certain good citizens dozing (at times audibly) during the Sunday morning sermon has likewise often been commented upon in public places, this while listening to a sermon that the clergyman perhaps stayed up late the night before to prepare. Certainly it is the clergyman who is entitled to the extra rest rather than the sophisticated parishioner whom he is trying to help. The mystery of sleep has, however, been explained by a Chicago professor who has studied and experimented with this subject for some time.

This scientific gentleman has concluded that the sleep habit is controlled by the cerebral cortex which he describes as the "rind" or "gray matter" of the brain. We have often heard individuals spoken of as having much "rind", but we did not know that these "rindy" persons were given to excessive sleep. The learned doctor also said that when dogs upon which he experimented had their cerebral cortex removed, they lapsed into puppyhood, taking on all the innocence of puppies whose eyes had not as yet opened. It is entirely possible that those who sleep too much and therefore have too much rind might be operated on, restoring to them the youthful privilege of going to sleep at any time or place, without prejudice.

A Kindly Man

FOR some years, a certain Pullman sleeping car porter, running between Chicago and Oakland, California, has maintained the practice of gathering up the discarded newspapers that encumber the seats occupied by his passengers, tying the papers into bundles and thereafter throwing them off to the track men, pumpers and station agents who live in lonely places along the line. Across the arid plains of Western Nebraska and Wyoming, and through the desert regions of Western Utah and Nevada, there are men, women and children who count the days between this man's run, knowing that when the "Overland" comes, fresh reading matter will be tossed to their waiting hands. What more kindly turn could one person do for another?

The Roslyn, Washington, Labor Situation

PERHAPS the least justified and most reprehensible interference with the operation of any mining district in the country is that which has been carried on for some months in the Roslyn-Cle Elum, Washington, field, where a strike extending from July 1 to October 26, 1933, took place, and which suffered a second strike on April 1, 1934, which may or may not be concluded in the near future.

The whole question was taken under formal advisement by the Bituminous Coal Labor Board, District V, T. S. Hogan, Chairman, and a public hearing was held in Seattle April 18, 19 and 20, 1934. The disturbing element in the case was the Western Miners Union, led by one Andrew Hunter, a former member of the U. M. W. of A., the hearing held under the provisions of Sub-section (b), Section 5, Article VII of the Bituminous Coal Code.

The Board, after a three days' hearing of the testimony of numerous witnesses for both sides, were unable to find that the Western Miners Union had any substantial bona fide membership, some 80 to 100 affidavits from mine workers testifying that after the strike was called at the Roslyn-Cle Elum field by the Western Miners Union, the parties making said affidavits were forced to sign the membership rolls of the Western Miners Union by threats, force and violence. In several cases the affiants swear that their homes were entered by groups of men and they were dragged therefrom and abused and beaten until they signed said membership. Included in these affidavits are the affidavits of two doctors who treated the victims of assault for injuries as a result of this strike.

The Board further found as follows:

> "The Board finds that the strike called by the Western Miners Union on April 1st was unauthorized and a violation of an existing valid contract.
>
> "That said strike has resulted in considerable violence and has developed a condition which is a menace to all of the citizens of Cle

Elum and Roslyn, whether such citizens are engaged in coal mining or other occupations.

"That the orderly conduct of business has been interrupted and in one case a courtroom was invaded and the judge prevented by violence and threats from proceeding with his official duties.

"That in one instance these acts of violence went to the extent of an attack upon a school teacher, who was assaulted with eggs and other missiles while on her way to school and was not permitted to proceed to said school until escorted thereto by a patrolman, and that threats of further abuse were made against her on subsequent occasions in going to and from school.

"That businessmen have been threatened with a boycott of their business and in some cases personal violence to members of their families.

"That the calling of the strike in the first place was the result of a misguided leadership and can accomplish no useful purpose or bring any benefits to the miners or their families, who were peacefully employed in that community previous to April 1, 1934."

The Board's decision of April 20 was as follows:

"That the contract entered into in October, 1933, and executed and signed on November 12, 1933, by the United Mine Workers of America on behalf of the miners, and the Coal Producers Association of Washington, on behalf of the Coal Companies, was a valid contract and was made and executed in full compliance with the provisions of the National Recovery Act and the Code of Fair Competition for the Bituminous Coal Industry.

"That before the date set in said contract for its expiration, the parties thereto extended the life of the contract in the manner provided therein, and that said contract is now in full force and effect.

"That in the making of said contract and in the extension of the terms of existence thereof the employes of the coal mines of District No. 10, which includes the mines in controversy in this case, were represented for the purpose of collective bargaining as provided in Section 7A of the National Recovery Act and in Article V of the Code of Fair Competition for the Coal Industry.

"That those miners in the Roslyn-Cle Elum field who were then members of the United Mine Workers and who later organized and became members of the Western Miners Union, by returning to work under the contract on October 26, 1933, and continuing to work thereunder after the organization of the Western Miners Union, became bound by said contract. By voluntarily accepting its benefits they also assumed its obligations. There is no merit in law or in equity in their contention that they went to work under the Coal Code instead of the contract.

"That by calling a strike in the Roslyn-Cle Elum mines on April 1, 1934, the Western Miners Union and its members who participated therein violated the terms of the existing and valid contract and such action was not in conformity with the provisions or purposes of the Code of Fair Competition for the Bituminous Coal Industry.

"That the Coal Operators who were and are a party to that contract had and have a right therein which cannot be abridged or denied by the other party to the contract during the term of its existence, and a refusal to comply with its terms is a violation of the Coal Code.

"This law and the theory of codes for the several industries upon which it is based presupposes that intelligent and honest men representing labor and employers can and will not only enter into collective bargaining, but that as a result of such bargaining an agreement shall be reached under which the industry can operate without interruption due to labor disputes. The whole purpose of the legislation and the program of business recovery undertaken under it would be completely defeated if labor used its right to collective bargaining to tie up the operations of industry through long drawn-out periods while negotiations were under way. In this case the period of work suspension of three months and 26 days while negotiations were pending was so long as to interfere with business recovery. Had such delays been general in the negotiations of contracts in this and other industries, and if the responsible leaders of labor had not acted in a manner to successfully terminate such negotiations, there would have been a complete breakdown in our industrial and business system, and the government itself might well have been compelled to force a resumption of work.

"Furthermore, if after these lengthy negotiations the labor party to the resultant contract failed to abide by its terms, the results would be equally disastrous.

"We hear much of the right of collective bargaining, but labor must understand that that right is predicated on the supposition that the purpose of that bargaining is to reach an agreement, and, having reached it, that the agreement will be kept.

"That the proof of membership submitted to this Board by the United Mine Workers and by the Western Miners Union does not warrant this Board in holding an election as requested by the Western Miners Union. In this

connection it is the judgment of the Board that any such action which would result in the division of District No. 10 into two or more areas for collective bargaining and the execution of contracts would react to the disadvantage of the employes of the mines of this district at this time and especially in the future.

"As provided in Sub-section (b) of Section 5 of Article VII of the Code of Fair Competition for the Bituminous Coal Industry, this decision shall be immediately effective and shall be binding on all of the parties to this controversy for a period of six months beginning this 20th day of April, 1934."

The Washington fiasco cost the mine workers in the eastern portion of the state many thousands of dollars in wages, and this unfortunate affair again proved conclusively that until mine workers learn to look upon a labor organization as a business institution, applying business methods to their conduct, exacting in turn the same treatment from their employers, the coal industry will continue to lose its trade to more sanely managed competing fuel industries. Messrs. T. S. Hogan and James Morgan of the Labor Board handled the Washington uprising in a masterful and most commendable manner.

One Short Verse

AN OLD friend sent us the little verse found below, saying that he had memorized it more than thirty years ago, and now past middle life, was only sorry that he had not more fully lived up to its tenets. Knowing this friend as we do, we hold no misgivings for him.

Judge not: the working of his brain
Nor of his heart, thou canst not see;
What seems in thy dim eyes a stain,
In God's pure light may only be
A scar, brought from some well-won field
Where thou wouldst only faint and yield.

We never acquired the gift of good penmanship, but we do recall the mottoes that were set out at the head of our Spencerian copy books designed by Platt Rogers Spencer, a New York and Ohio school-teacher, which we were required to imitate as best we could in our boyhood days. These old mottoes ring in our ears yet. "Honesty is the best policy," "Truth will prevail," "Virtue hath its own reward," "Quit not a certainty for hope," and others of like character. Who knows what the effect has been, perhaps the character building suggestions so dinned into the youth of fifty years ago as well as the morals taught in McGuffey's readers, have kept down the number of Capones and Dillingers. The world might even be worse than it is.

Bobby Burns' Birthday

WHEREVER two or more Scots meet on Robert Burns' birthday, some kind of a celebration takes place. One of our friends, coming over on the Steamship "Caledonia" in January last, handed us a copy of the menu prepared for the Burns Birthday Dinner by the Steward of the "Caledonia", which we reproduce herewith. As the cross-word puzzle is following the road to oblivion suffered by the jig-saw craze, we suggest that our readers might arrange a few local contests, giving a prize to the individual who can translate the greatest number of items shown on the menu into every-day English.

BURNS NIGHT

Some hae' meat an' canna eat
An' some wad eat that want it,
But we hae meat an' we can eat
Sae let the Lord be thankit.

Jauky Fidgin Fains an' Falderalls
Baggie Minnies in ele
Soor Plooms Lucy Arnots
Dawds o' Bried wi' Potted Heid

Cockie Leekie wi' Prunes Inti'lt
Powsowdie wi' Baps

Flatties wi' the Banes oot an' Balmoral Brie
Sma' Sprats weel Gridd'lt wi' Whippit Tatties

Haggis wi' a' the Honours
Fair fa's yer honest sonsy face
Great chieftain o' the pudden' race,
Aboon them a' ye tak' yer place.
Painch, tripe or thairm.
Weel are ye worthy o' a' grace
As long's my arm.

Spilt Roastit Laich Cuts o' Angus Stot an' Curds
Collyfloor. Poosie Nancy Fashion
Bashed Neeps an' Butter
Ayrshire Stovies. Champit an' Roastit Tatties

Stappit Bubbly Jocks, weel Brooned
wi' a' the Trimmins

Tomatoes an' Soorocks frae Mauchline

Plum Dumplin' an' Brandy Stoups
Cooshiedoos' Nests
Pawrlies an' Whim Whams
Nits an' Raisins
Lappit Cream Frostit

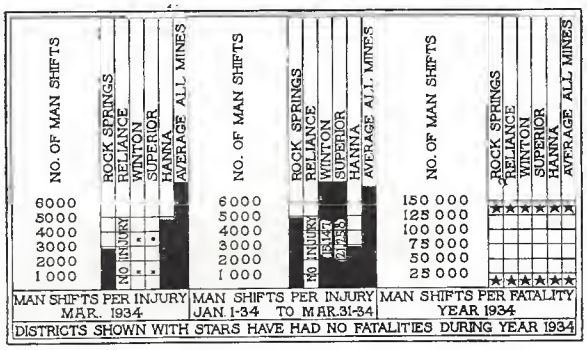
Tam o' Shanter Tea Souter Johnnie Coffee

Fruit frae Ballochmyle Braes

Should Auld Acquaintance be forgot, for the sake o' Auld Lang Syne.

» » » Make It Safe « « «

March Accident Graph



FOUR accidents caused serious injuries to four underground workmen in March, some of them almost caused fatalities. More precaution, it appears, will have to be exercised to put a stop to such accidents with their possible resultant fatalities.

Two districts, Rock Springs and Hanna, contributed the four accidents that brings the total up to 12 serious injuries for the first quarter of 1934.

Too many men are being injured and this reflects upon the management of the mines. As has been previously stated, "Safety is largely an attitude of mind." A general impression seems to prevail throughout the mining world, just as formerly existed amongst railroad men, viz.: that mining is one of the most hazardous of occupations and that mines cannot be operated without injuries and serious and fatal accidents.

Railroads have proven that this is an incorrect frame of mind and are today operating thousands of miles of lines *without any injuries.* Many mines today are also demonstrating that they can go long periods of time without accidents.

Surely, it is time that all concerned in this organization get behind their guns and fall in the parade of the Safety Column, and show the western part of this country that mining can be made as safe as any other occupation. If your attitude towards safety is right, then accidents will be at a minimum.

COMPENSABLE INJURIES AND MANSHIFTS BY MINES

MARCH, 1934

Place	*Manshifts*	*Injuries*	*Manshifts Per Injury*
Rock Springs No. 4..	2,519	2	1,260
Rock Springs No. 8..	4,800	1	4,800
Rock Springs Outside	1,414	0	No Injury
Reliance No. 1.....	2,524	0	No Injury
Reliance Outside ...	907	0	No Injury
Winton No. 1.....	4,206	0	No Injury
Winton Outside	991	0	No Injury
Superior "B".....	2,107	0	No Injury
Superior "C".....	1,826	0	No Injury
Superior "E".....	2,224	0	No Injury
Superior Outside ...	1,246	0	No Injury
Hanna No. 2.....	538	1	538
Hanna No. 4.....	2,723	0	No Injury
Hanna Outside	1,556	0	No Injury

PERIOD JANUARY 1 TO MARCH 31, 1934

Place	*Manshifts*	*Injuries*	*Manshifts Per Injury*
Rock Springs No. 2 (Discontinued) ...	128	0	No Injury
Rock Springs No. 4..	7,068	2	3,534
Rock Springs No. 8..	13,311	3	4,437
Rock Springs Outside	4,215	0	No Injury
Reliance No. 1.....	6,917	0	No Injury
Reliance Outside ...	2,536	0	No Injury
Winton No. 1.....	12,266	1	12,266
Winton Outside	2,881	0	No Injury
Superior "B"	5,948	0	No Injury
Superior "C"	5,212	0	No Injury
Superior "E"	6,391	1	6,391
Superior Outside ...	3,683	0	No Injury
Superior "D" (Disc.)	24	0	No Injury
Hanna No. 2.....	1,450	2	725
Hanna No. 4.....	8,098	2	4,049
Hanna Outside	4,447	1	4,447

COMPENSABLE INJURIES AND MANSHIFTS BY DISTRICTS

MARCH, 1934

Place	*Manshifts*	*Injuries*	*Manshifts Per Injury*
Rock Springs.....	8,733	3	2,911
Reliance	3,431	0	No Injury
Winton	5,197	0	No Injury
Superior	7,403	0	No Injury
Hanna	4,817	1	4,817
All Districts.....	29,581	4	7,395
All Districts, 1933...	21,574	2	10,787

PERIOD JANUARY 1 TO MARCH 31, 1934

Rock Springs.....	24,722	5	4,944
Reliance	9,453	0	No Injury

Winton	15,147	1	15,147
Superior	21,258	1	21,258
Hanna	13,995	5	2,799
All Districts.....	84,575	12	7,048
All Districts, 1933.	66,865	13	5,143

Protective Gloves For Mine Workers

THE British mine workers are giving very serious consideration to extending the use of protective equipment as a means of further safeguarding mine workers against injury. Major H. M. Hudspeth, mining engineer to the Safety in Mines Research Board, in a recent statement, said that his attention was first directed to the use of gloves by men employed at the loading ends of conveyors in 1929.

Major Hudspeth quoted from a report regarding the use of protective gloves, stating that at the Bolsover Colliery, men loading tubs at conveyor ends are equipped with strong leather gloves to protect their fingers against falling pieces of coal.

In commenting further on the use of gloves, Major Hudspeth said:

"There rises the question as to which is the most suitable type of protector. In this respect fancies differ; and apart from personal taste the quality of the coal and the nature of the work carried out by the loaders have to be considered. For those loaders who have to handle the tubs, and particularly to tally them, a glove or freedom of the fingers is necessary—in other cases a mitt suffices. Some require forearm protection; others not. Home-made hand protectors have proved satisfactory. For the harder and more flint-like coals, e. g., some anthracites, a strong glove is necessary.

"The most simple, the cheapest, and that which appears to be the most suitable for general use in a laced fingerless mitt. It is reversible 'end for end' and 'back for front' and is in point of fact four gloves in one. These have been used with success by all classes of labor, including colliers handling picks.

"The value of a rubber mitt was evidenced at a North Staffs colliery a few days ago when a conveyor pan was being handled and a man's hand was trapped between the sharp edge of the trough and the floor. His second thumb joint was badly bruised, but the man himself and other workers present agreed that his thumb would have been cuff off had it not been for the mitt, which was undamaged.

"Special types of hand protectors have been designed for particular occupations, e. g., men using pneumatic picks are wearing a palmless protector. For men building packs who often get their fingers damaged, protectors of the batting glove type are being experimented with.

"The case for hand protection lies in the fact that hand injuries number over 40,000 per year, very many of which could be avoided."

Injuries to hands with frequent resultant cases of infection, such as was suffered by one of our employes referred to elsewhere in this issue of The Employes' Magazine, represent one of the most serious causes of accidents remaining to overcome. We are sure that all of the men will join with the operating staff in an attempt to secure an adequate solution of this very serious problem.

Annual Safety Meeting, Superior

On Friday evening, March 30, the Annual Safety Meeting concluding with the usual concert and dance was held at the Community Hall, Superior, Mine Superintendent George A. Brown being Master of Ceremonies. There was a large turnout upon this occasion and every person in attendance heartily enjoyed himself feeling that the time was well spent in listening to the enlightening impressive talks made by Messrs. George B. Pryde and Vernon O. Murray. The following musical program was capably rendered and each number came in for a generous share of applause and appreciation. The dance closing the evening's doings was a fitting

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Standings of the Various Sections in the Annual Safety Contest

FOUR injuries, all of which were serious, were the contribution for the month of March, and as a result three of our larger sections left the "No Injury" column. For the month we were considerably behind March, 1933, when we worked 16,273 manshifts underground with but two injuries, making 8,137 manshifts per injury. This compares with 23,467 manshifts for March, 1934, an increase of over seven thousand but the four injuries cut down the manshifts per injury to 5,867, a decrease of 2,270. That should give us some concern; something to seriously think about. However, March was a marked improvement over February and we need just such an improvement in April to keep ahead of 1933.

The outside sections completed the month with no injuries.

Following are the standings of the sections—look them over—if you are lucky enough to be in a "No Injury" section *work safely* so that your section may remain there. If you are in a section which has had an injury, work that much harder and keep your section from slipping farther.

UNDERGROUND SECTIONS

	Section Foreman	*Mine and Section*	*Manshifts*	*Lost Time Injuries*	*Manshifts Per Injury*
1	Ernest Besso	Winton 1, Section 1	3,102	0	No Injury
2	Frank Slaughter	Winton 1, Section 2	3,029	0	No Injury
3	Matt Marshall	Rock Springs 8, Section 1	2,748	0	No Injury
4	John Reese	Reliance 1, Section 1	2,643	0	No Injury
5	James Zelenka	Reliance 1, Section 2	2,610	0	No Injury
6	J. H. Crawford	Hanna 4, Section 1	2,441	0	No Injury
7	R. T. Wilson	Winton 1, Section 3	2,313	0	No Injury
8	J. L. Orr	Hanna 4, Section 2	1,816	0	No Injury
9	Roy Cummings	Hanna 4, Section 3	1,749	0	No Injury
10	W. H. Walsh	Superior B, Section 3	1,572	0	No Injury
11	Ben Caine	Superior E, Section 1	1,555	0	No Injury
12	Grover Wiseman	Superior B, Section 1	1,529	0	No Injury
13	Roy Huber	Superior B, Section 4	1,475	0	No Injury
14	James Reese	Rock Springs 4, Section 3	1,462	0	No Injury
15	Richard Arkle	Superior B, Section 2	1,372	0	No Injury
16	Thomas Robinson	Superior E, Section 3	1,268	0	No Injury
17	Jed Orme	Rock Springs 8, Section 6	1,232	0	No Injury
18	Austin Johnson	Superior C, Section 3	1,165	0	No Injury
19	Clyde Rock	Superior C, Section 5	1,109	0	No Injury
20	James Whalen	Rock Springs 8, Section 5	1,026	0	No Injury
21	Sam Gillilan	Superior E, Section 2	1,015	0	No Injury
22	Clifford Anderson	Superior C, Section 4	1,000	0	No Injury
23	Paul Cox	Superior E, Section 6	950	0	No Injury
24	Thos. Hall	Reliance 1, Section 3	922	0	No Injury
25	Steve Welsh	Reliance 1, Section 4	742	0	No Injury
26	Frank Stortz	Superior C, Section 2	707	0	No Injury
27	John Adams	Rock Springs 4, Section 4	657	0	No Injury
28	Adam Flockhart	Superior C, Section 1	641	0	No Injury
29	Thomas Whalen	Superior C, Section 6	590	0	No Injury
30	Henry Bays	Superior E, Section 5	545	0	No Injury
31	Clem Bird	Winton 1, Section 5	501	0	No Injury
32	Dewey McMahon	Rock Springs 8, Section 3	3,671	1	3,671
33	Ben Lewis	Rock Springs 8, Section 2	3,608	1	3,608
34	Steve Kauzlarich	Winton 1, Section 4	3,321	1	3,321
35	Thomas Overy	Rock Springs 4, Section 1	2,489	1	2,489
36	Eliga Daniels	Rock Springs 4, Section 2	2,460	1	2,460
37	Richard Haag	Superior E, Section 4	1,058	1	1,058
38	Ben Cook	Hanna 4, Section 4	2,092	2	1,046
39	Andrew Young	Rock Springs 8, Section 4	1,026	1	1,026
40		Hanna 2, Section 1	1,450	2	725

41	Discontinued	Rock Springs	2,	128	0	No Injury
42	Discontinued	Superior	D,	24	0	No Injury
	TOTAL ALL INSIDE SECTIONS			66,813	11	6,074
	TOTAL ALL INSIDE SECTIONS, 1933			50,674	12	4,223

OUTSIDE SECTIONS

	Section Foreman	*District*	*Manshifts*	*Lost Time Injuries*	*Manshifts Per Injury*
1	Arthur Henkell	Rock Springs	4,215	0	No Injury
2	Port Ward	Superior	3,683	0	No Injury
3	Richard Gibbs	Winton	2,881	0	No Injury
4	William Telck	Reliance	2,536	0	No Injury
5	E. R. Henningsen	Hanna	4,447	1	4,447
	TOTAL ALL OUTSIDE SECTIONS		17,762	1	17,762

Annual Safety Meeting, Superior

(Continued from page 207)

finale, and, in the opinion of those participating, was all too short.

Opening Selection....Mr. Young's Orchestra
Musical Number.....Finnish Trio
Vocal.....Mr. Young's Choral Society
Saxophone Solo.....Peggy Applegate
Vocal Solo.....Mrs. A. Davis
Piano Solo.....Mr. L. Millard
Vocal Numbers (Selected).....Italian Choir
Musical Duet.....Galassi and Tognolli

March Injuries

ANDREW BONE—*Timberman—Rock Springs No. 4 Mine.* Abrasion of back, right shoulder, wrist and ankle, bruised muscles in back and sprained loin. Period of disability—undetermined.

Andrew and his partner were pulling props in a room. As he was walking to put the prop puller chain around another prop, some rock fell from between the timbers, striking and knocking him down. Pulling timbers is one of the most hazardous occupations in a coal mine.

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Are Protective Goggles Worth While?

We are reproducing herewith photographs made of two pairs of super-armor plate goggles worn by employes of The Union Pacific Coal Company. The first picture shows a fracture of the right lens, the glass badly chipped as a result of being struck by a flying piece of metal. Undoubtedly if this missile had struck the employe's eyeball, a serious injury, if not total destruction, would have resulted.

The second photograph shows a pair of super-armor plate goggles which were used by an employe operating an emery grinder, the face of both lenses pitted by heavy particles of the grinding wheel striking same. This type of glass should not have been used in connection with the grinding process, special glasses with side screens furnished for that purpose. An oculist who saw the glasses advises that it is not uncommon for men operating emery or carborundum grinding machines to find that their eyes, on examination, are covered with numerous small scars and pittings. This process if continued, would very likely result in partial or total blindness.

The records of The Union Pacific Coal Company show that for the eight years, 1925 to 1932, inclu-

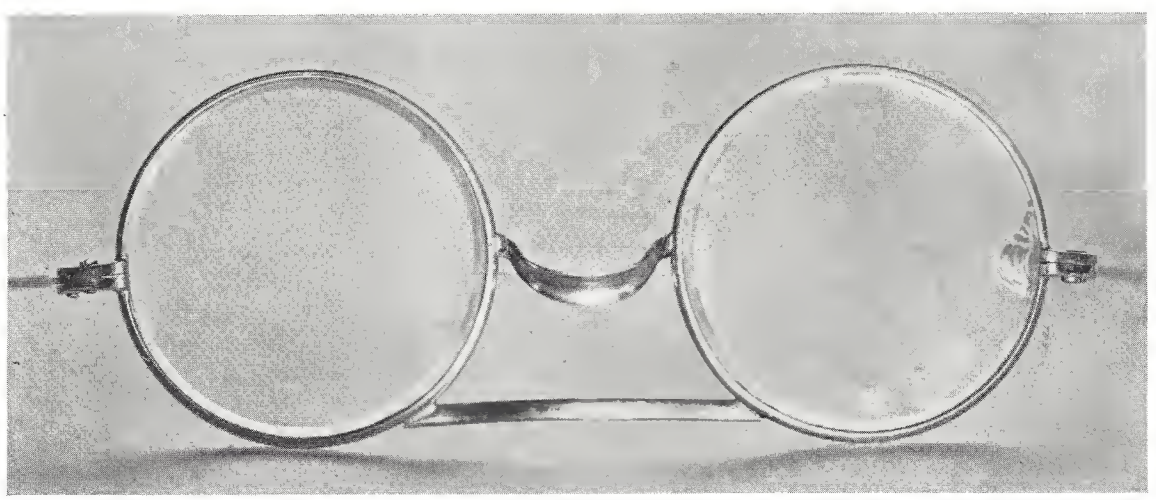


Plate 1. Note fracture of right side, right lens, caused by flying metal striking same.

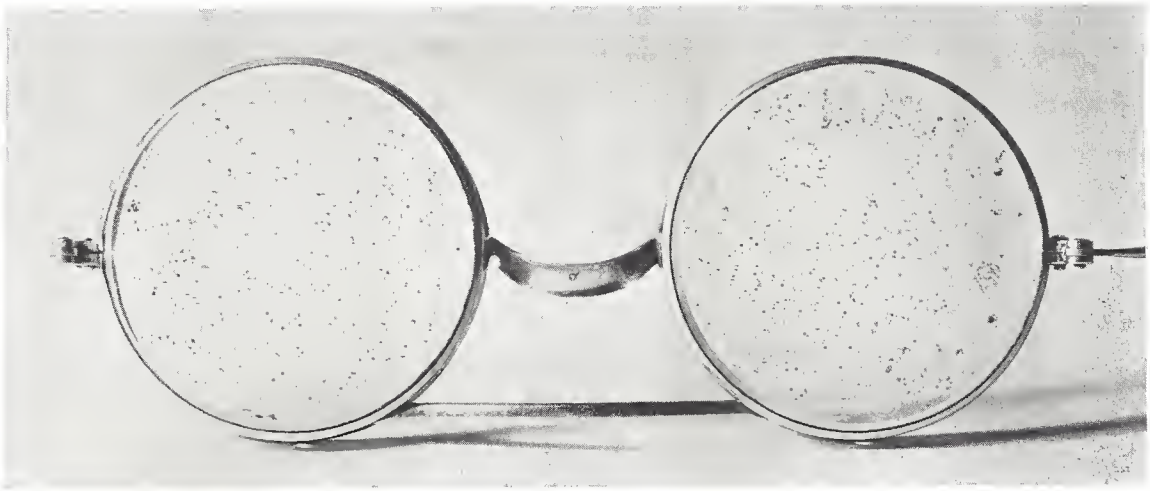


Plate 2. Note pittings shown on both lenses due to flying particles of emery or carborundum from grinding machine.

sive, a total of 127 eye injuries resulted, the amount paid to the workmen's compensation fund for these injuries totalling $25,529.21, or an average of $293.44 per compensated injury. In addition, numerous lesser injuries causing inconvenience and suffering resulted, and we consider it a great privilege to report that since the unfortunate accident of April 24, 1933, the year succeeding that date has been passed without a single eye injury to any of our employes.

Mine Accidents Show Sharp Drop

EXPERIMENTS BY THE UNITED STATES BUREAU OF MINES HAVE REDUCED SUCH CALAMITIES.

FOR the first eight months of 1933 the mines of the United States had the longest period of freedom from major explosion disasters in the last fifty years, reports Scott Turner, Director of the United States Bureau of Mines, according to a Department of Commerce bulletin. There was only one bad setback, on September 11, when seven persons were killed and one injured in an explosion in a bituminous coal mine in Pennsylvania. This was the first major explosion in any mine, coal or metal, in the United States since December 23, 1932.

Mr. Turner points out that as far back as statistical data are available there is no record of any period of immunity from disasters in our mines even approximating this in length. The best previous record was in 1918, when 33 persons were killed, while the worst record for the first eight months of any year was in 1924, when 407 persons were killed in major disasters in our mines.

The United States Bureau of Mines was organized in 1910, largely because of the desire of the American people, as expressed through Congress, to discover and correct the causes of explosions and other accidents in the mines of this country. Explosions in American mines took 956 lives in 1907, 375 in 1908, 295 in 1909, and 497 in 1910, or a total of 2,123 for the four years, an average of 531 per year, says the director.

During the last four years a total of 714 persons, or an average of 178 per year, have been killed in explosions in our mines. Considering that fatalities from mine explosions of the last four years have averaged but 178 per year, as compared to 531 per year for the four years preceding the start of the United States Bureau of Mines, it would appear that the bureau is well on its way to fulfilling at least one of the purposes for which it was created, in the opinion of Mr. Turner.

Mr. Turner also feels that the lessening of mine explosion fatalities from 531 per year in the four-year period from 1907 to 1910 to 178 per year during the four-year period from 1929 to 1932 is due at least in part to the activities of the Bureau of Mines. This view is substantiated by the fact that in every one of the last six or seven years one or more coal mine explosions have been stopped by the spreading of rock dust throughout the mine.

This dust had been applied because of experiments and of written and spoken statements by the Bureau of Mines calling attention to the fact that by using rock-dust in an efficient manner widespread coal mine explosions are readily prevented. In the recent disaster in Pennsylvania, while seven persons were killed and one injured in the immediate vicinity of the gas ignition, 200 others in the mine were safe because rock dust prevented propagation or extension of the explosion.

The good influence of the Bureau of Mines in prevention of all types of fatalities in mines (including explosions) is indicated by the fact that in four years from 1907 to 1910, the years before the Bureau started work, 11,150 persons were killed in the coal mines of the United States, or 2,788 per year, while in the four-year period from 1929 to

1932 the fatalities in our coal mines amounted to 6,881, or 1,720 per year. The tonnage for the period from 1907 to 1910 was 1,858,617,116 tons, and for the period from 1929 to 1932 was about 1,945,479,000 tons.

"The fatality rate per million tons of coal produced for the years from 1907 to 1910 was 6, and for the years from 1929 to 1932 only 3.54, or a reduction of 41 per cent in the fatality rate per million tons produced," the bulletin says. "Hence this rate in our coal mines has been reduced nearly one-half during the period in which the bureau has been carrying on its research and education work, and the good results of that work are more evident during the last two years than at any other time, as the rate in 1931 was 3.31 and in 1932 it was 3.29.

"While definite progress has been made in promoting safer operation of our mines, the job is by no means completed. The latest available figures indicate that the death rate from accidents is higher in the United States than in any other country in the world except Chile, and that mining had the highest or worst accident-severity rate (9.51) of the major industries of the United States in 1932, the average rate for the industries as a whole being 1.59.

"The industry next below mining was lumbering, with an accident severity rate of 5.43. On the other hand, there are numerous instances of coal mines, as well as metal mines and non-metallic mineral mines, producing large tonnages of material or working for long periods of time without fatal accidents and even without the occurrence of any lost-time accidents."

Mr. Turner states that available data indicate that instead of having an average of 2,788 fatalities annually, such as occurred in the period from 1907 to 1910, before the Bureau of Mines got under way, there is good reason to believe that the annual deaths in our coal mines can be reduced and held below 500 per year through the exercise of the right kind and amount of cooperative effort by the coal mine owners and workers, together with the State inspection departments and the forces of the United States Bureau of Mines.

What is being done in the advancement of safety in coal mines can probably be done more quickly and more easily in the metal and non-metallic mineral mines and plants, and it is confidently expected that the next few years will bring about many favorable changes in the operation of mining properties in the United States, with resulting minimum occurrence of accidents to those engaged in producing our minerals, he says.

The hardboiled captain had knocked one of his sailors overboard. "Help! Help!" yelled the seaman, "I can't swim. Drop me a line."

The captain leaned over the rail and smiled sweetly—"Oh, yes, dear, and you write me sometime, too."

March Injuries

(Continued from page 209)

Probably a little added precaution would have prevented this injury.

FRANK POTOCNIK—*Miner—Rock Springs No. 4 Mine.* Fracture of left leg above ankle. Period of disability—undetermined.

Frank and his partner had dropped two cars down a slant into a back entry stump that was being removed; some coal had rolled onto the track and derailed both cars. One car had been rerailed and while attempting to rerail the second car, the car wheels rolled off the ties, and pinned Frank's leg between the bumper and a piece of coal. In our opinion, this accident could have been easily avoided had Frank and his partner used more precaution and better judgment in re-railing the cars.

JOHN R. LEWIS—*Loader Head Man—Rock Springs No. 8 Mine.* Infection of left hand. Period of disability—23 days.

John was picking rock out of the coal at a scraper loader head, when a piece of coal or rock struck his hand causing a slight laceration and bruise. He did not administer first aid immediately, and when he did no antiseptic solution was used; furthermore, the wound was not dressed by a physician until three days later, when, by that time, infection had developed until the pain was almost unbearable.

Infection can be practically eliminated if first aid is administered properly and promptly to an open wound, followed by care from the local physician. John is to be censured for his inertia and lethargy in this case for he surely should have known the value of first aid before this. Perhaps a strong pair of gloves would have averted this accident.

ANTON NEROT—*Miner—Hanna No. 2 Mine.* Fracture of left leg above ankle. Period of disability, estimated, 6 weeks.

Anton was shoveling coal when some caprock fell on top of the coal pile about forty feet up the pitch from where he was standing. A piece of the rock rolled down the pile and struck his left leg, causing a fracture. This accident is one difficult to anticipate.

Maple Syrup and Maple Sugar

Owners of estates in various New England states are, as this is written in March, starting on the annual maple sugar harvest. Snow is still quite deep in the woods, but the work is not deterred thereby. Some of these maples are two hundred years old, and still yield sap. The Indians, it is claimed, first taught the white man the art of making sugar from sap. To make one gallon of syrup thirty-one gallons of sap are needed, and this amount of syrup produces eight pounds of sugar.

Taken for a Ride

An editorial published in "The Witness," a national paper of the Episcopal Church by the editor, Rt. Rev. Irving P. Johnson, Bishop of Colorado.

IN SOME very real way I seem to sense the fact that a great many bankers, lawyers and other representatives of the capitalistic order are quite unconsciously being "taken for a ride," which in our present parlance means "being taken to their destruction." I say quite unconsciously for these gentlemen are the very ones who show irritation and resentment when priests of the Church identify themselves with these forms of socialism which are not sanguinary and which are committed to Christian ideals as contrasted with the communists who would murder and the ruthless financiers who would starve a large portion of society. Of course the communists would brutally kill the bankers, lawyers and clergy, while some of our high financiers would let the millions starve if it interfered with their own profits. In all these possibilities, there are certain basic assumptions which lie at the bottom of these various movements and they have their origin in belief. Instead of religion being an opiate, it is the most powerful dynamic in human life. It has been behind all the great revolutions. It was Christ and the Apostles who turned the Roman Empire inside out. It was Mahomet and his followers who upset the East and nearly conquered the West. It was Luther and Calvin who destroyed the mediæval theocracy. It was Cromwell and his Puritan associates who changed the character of British parliamentary government.

It was a religious revolt that started the American colonies and fostered the Revolution. It was an anti-religious movement that toppled the French dynasty, and it is hatred of religion that motivates the Russian Soviet which has substituted Lenin for Christ and Karl Marx for the Evangelists. It is the love of God or the hatred of religion that has been the dynamic power which has ousted the Gods of things as they are, and it is the use of those emotions which religion invokes or provokes that lies behind the Soviet and the Nazi. If it wasn't for religion there would be nothing to fight over, for there would be nothing to love and nothing to hate. When society settles down to a non-religious inertia nobody starts anything that arouses wide interest.

Love and hate are the two powerful dynamos in human history. It has been an age-long conflict between those who love and those who hate what the other class loves. The victims in these conflicts have always been the indolent bystanders, who lack enough piety to love God or enough vindictiveness to hate Him. Among these indolent bystanders in American society are those prosperous business men who have neither the salt of religion nor the pepper of atheism. The salt has lost its savor and is trodden under the feet of men and the eyes are filled with the pepper that the other group is throwing. If the light of the body is the eye, then that delicate instrument is being blurred by the pepper that is being cast. What is this pepper? It is the cynical literature of the parlor communist. Too indolent to worship God and too timid to hate Him, these neutral elements compose a large part of the population engaged in business. Personally I am neither a socialist nor a communist because the moderate radical is always "taken for a ride" by his communistic brother, as Lafayette and his comrades were in the French Revolution and Kerensky and his comrades in the Russian debacle.

I believe in a constitutional government based upon the protection of life and property, but so adjusted that greed for property shall not destroy the right to live. It is difficult to achieve but it is preferable to tyranny on the one side and anarchy on the other. The Lord paid us no compliment when he called us "sheep" but He told the truth, and when one is dealing with sheep one looks in vain for the rams that will make good shepherds. Give me neither Stalin nor Hitler nor Mussolini. It may be that the last is the most intelligent ram but not sufficiently intelligent to provide a substitute ram when he passes on. That will be the test of Fascism. "The Lord is my Shepherd" just because none of the sheep are equal to the job, and the Lord seems to find it a difficult task, yet whatever order I can find in the history of the nations is to be found in His leadership, wherever it has been accepted by the sheep. But therein lies the rule. He will not impose His leadership upon us because He wants to create love within us and arbitrary force suppresses love. On the other hand He cannot secure that discipleship which can leaven society only when it is potent.

There are three elements in American society. First, those who are devoted to God as manifested in Christ. Second, those who reject God and Christ as realities. Third, and the larger class, those who nominally are Christians but actually live like atheists, for there is nothing that they do which bears testimony to their faith. The atheistic group have one great advantage. They can invoke hate and use brute force to achieve their ends. While the sincere Christian can do neither. That is the source of martyrdom. Of course in the long run brute force has always lost out, but in the span of a single life it often seems to win. Moreover those who are not for Christ in a definite positive way are really defeating Him and His cause.

The heaviest liability that the Church has to carry is that of frozen assets which in time of need become our greatest liability. The Russians have a

poster in which workingmen are hitting with a mall inertia, idleness and senility. If one inserts insincerity for senility (which is a misfortune rather than a crime) the Church might adopt the slogan and at whatever cost strike off the rolls Christians who neither worship nor give nor work in the cause to which they have solemnly promised to give their lives; the inert who do nothing but take what society offers for the Achilles heel of the Church's warfare. And the curious thing is that by their practical atheism they are making their contribution to the communistic cause which they despise and fear. In short they are being taken for a ride in the communistic machine for they have accepted the invitation to step into the atheistic machine.

The Writing in the Sand

But Jesus stooped down, and with His finger wrote on the ground, as though He had heard them not.

One day He stooped and wrote upon the sand
When they had told Him of another's deed
That cried for censure. Then with idle hand
He blurred the words that none shall ever read.

Oh, there are many words the minds of men
Have wrought on page and parchment. There are some
That warming eyes will find and clasp again,
In strange, new generations yet to come.

Yet all the words of men, the stately, slow
Stanzas of Milton, Shakespeare's deathless rhyme—
Even these shall glitter but a day, then go
Into the discard with corroding time.

He wrote upon the sand, and none but He
Could know the things His lips refused to say;
Yet in the hearts of men eternally
Those words shall live He wrote in sand one day.

—ANDERSON M. SCRUGGS *in New York Times.*

From "Little Rivers"

At this season of the year if a man is an ardent fisherman, as many of our employes may be so termed, his mind will turn to Izaak Walton's, "The Compleat Angler." If he is not exclusively a fishing enthusiast, but a lover of the great outdoors, his thoughts will be akin to those so beautifully expressed in "Little Rivers" by Henry Van Dyke, whose philosophy throughout a long life was that "the world is getting better." It may not be out of place at this time to quote from the prelude of "Little Rivers":

"And suppose he take nothing, yet he enjoyeth a delightful walk by pleasant Rivers, in sweet Pastures, amongst odoriferous Flowers, which gratifie his Senses, and delight his Mind; which Contentments induce many (who affect not Angling) to choose those places of pleasure for their summer Recreation and Health."—Col. Robert Venables, The Experienc'd Angler. 1662.

AN ANGLER'S WISH IN TOWN

When tulips bloom in Union Square,
And timid breaths of vernal air
  Are wandering down the dusty town,
Like children lost in Vanity Fair;

Then weary is the street parade,
And weary books, and weary trade:
  I'm only wishing to go a-fishing;
For this the month of May was made.

I guess the pussy-willows now
Are creeping out on every bough
  Along the brook; and robins look
For early worms behind the plough.

I think the meadow-lark's clear sound
Leaks upward slowly from the ground,
  While on the wing the bluebirds ring
Their wedding-bells to woods around:

And, best of all, through twilight's calm
The hermit-thrush repeats his psalm:
  How much I'm wishing to go a-fishing
In days so sweet with music's balm!

'T is not a proud desire of mine;
I ask for nothing superfine;
  No heavy weight, no salmon great,
To break the record, or my line:

Only an idle little stream,
Whose amber waters softly gleam,
  Where I may wade, through woodland shade,
And cast the fly, and loaf, and dream:

Only a trout or two, to dart
From foaming pools, and try my art:
  No more I'm wishing—old-fashioned fishing,
And just a day on Nature's heart.

—HENRY VAN DYKE, 1894.

Coming Events

May 12 (Saturday) .....Hospital Day
May 13 (Sunday).....Mother's Day
May 30 (Wednesday).....
.....Memorial or Decoration Day

June 14 (Thursday).....Flag Day
June 15 (Friday)...FIRST AID CONTESTS
June 16 (Saturday).....
.....OLD TIMERS REUNION
June 21 (Thursday).....Summer begins

CHECKERS

Captain: "If anything moves—shoot!"
Colored Sentry: "Yassah; an' if anything shoots —Ah moves!"

Engineering Department

The Tertiary Geologic Age

(Age of Mammals)

Data Collected by C. E. SWANN

ARTICLE NO. 5 OF A SERIES ON GEOLOGY*

IN GEOLOGY, the third leading division of fossiliferous sedimentary rocks—the Tertiary Age—called also the Cainozoic or Kainozoic. The succession and importance of the Primary (Paleozoic) and the Secondary (Mesozoic) rocks were understood before the nature and extent of the Tertiary were recognized. these last strata being confounded with the superficial alluviums. They were observed to occur in patches (some of fresh-water and others of marine origin) in small areas or basins in the Secondary rocks. The first properly understood strata of Tertiary age were those in the vicinity of Paris, described by Cuvier and Brongniart in 1810. Other Tertiary strata were shortly afterward discriminated in England, in London. in Hampshire, Suffolk. in Subapennine hills in Italy. near Bordeaux and Dax in the South of France. and elsewhere. As early as 1828. Mr. (afterward Sir Charles) Lyell had conceived the idea that the Tertiary strata might be classified by the percentage of extinct species of shells which they contained. He found in 1829 that Deshayes of Paris had independently come to the same conclusion. and the latter geologist, after comparing 3,000 fossils with 5.000 living shells, intimated that in the Lower Tertiary strata about 3½ per cent of the species were identical with recent ones; in the Middle Tertiary about 17 per cent; in the Upper Tertiary, in the oldest beds 35-50, and in the more modern ones 90-95 per cent. To these three, Lyell gave the names Eocene. Miocene, and Pliocene, respectively. words which have since gained universal currency. The foregoing percentages are now known to be only approximately accurate. Next the newer Pliocene beds were called by Lyell, Pleistocene, a name afterwards transferred to the Post Tertiary and Oligocene was proposed by Beyrich for beds intercalated between the Eocene and the Miocene. A gap, as yet only partially filled. occurs between the chalk and the Eocene. This gap has been utilized to draw a natural line between the Secondary and the Tertiary beds. It probably arose from an upheaval of the sea bed. Thus. with the Eocene. as the name imports. the dawn of the present system of things began. and the percentage of shell species shows that the transition has gone on without stoppage or hiatus till now. Other classes present evidence of the same kind; but, as Lyell was the first to point out, which he did in 1830, shell species have a longevity far exceeding that of the Mammalia. No recent mammal appears in the Eocene, though in Eocene strata various mammalian families which have well-known living representatives appear for the first time. Among the animals the Tertiary is the age of Mammals; among plants it is the age of Dicotyledons, the Cycads and Conifers of the Upper Secondary rocks having given place to plants belonging to many orders and a vegetation only less varied than now. For the most part evidences of gold are lacking in rocks of the Tertiary period.

Also in geology the period of time during which the Tertiary strata were deposited. It cannot yet be measured even approximately. When it commenced, England, as proved by the fruits in the London clay at Sheppey, was a tropical or subtropical country. The temperature fell till the New Pliocene, by which time the climate was semi-arctic. During the deposition of the Tertiary, there was a great increase of land both in Europe and America.

Conditions during the Tertiary Era.—very roughly—the Older Tertiary and the Newer Tertiary periods represent respectively the time before and after the great Tertiary or alpine earth movements which resulted in the elevation of most of the major mountain chains of the world, such as the Alps. Himalayas. Rocky Mountains and the Andes. The mountain building movements commenced in the Eocene. or Older Tertiary, and increased in intensity. "The Alpine Storm" reaching its height in the Oligocene-Miocene. Thus whereas the geography of the Older Tertiary period was fundamentally different from that of the present day in that oceanic troughs occupied the emplacements of the great mountains of today, the geography of the newer Tertiary period shows the foundation of the configuration of the present day. The end of the Cretaceous Era was marked in most areas, notably in Europe. by a great regression of the sea. The Eocene is characterized by a new marine invasion which proceeded spasmodically and is marked by local regressions, but which generally reached its height in the Middle Eocene. Then followed a slow and irregular regression in most areas and there is little or no break between the Eocene and Oligocene; elsewhere. especially in northern Germany, the Oligocene sea invaded areas not previously occupied by the Eocene sea.

The beginning of the Newer Tertiary is marked by the Miocene transgression; then came a new general regression, itself followed by a transgression much less important, that of the Pliocene:

*Encyclopaedias.

finally a last regression which marks the beginning of the Quaternary. It was in the Miocene period that the geography of Europe began definitely to assume its present day form.

Life in the Tertiary—the faunal aspect of the Tertiary period differs strikingly from that of the preceding Secondary or Mesozoic; in place of the great reptiles we find the rapid development and finally the maximum expansion of mammals. The Tertiary is often called the Age of Mammals and it is the mammals which furnish the means of distinguishing the subdivisions of the periods and correlating them over wide areas. Snakes and birds advanced rapidly towards their modern position; in the seas bony fish and crab-like decapods increased in number and variety. The ammonites and belemnites so abundant in, and so characteristic of, the Mesozoic periods entirely disappear and give place to lamelli branches and gastropods of modern aspect—leaving behind such forms as Rudistes, Inoceramus, etc. Still more remarkable is the development and abundance in the Early Tertiary period of large Foraminifera—the nummulites and orthophragminas. They are excellent zonal fossils, if one bears in mind that, for Europe, the "Tethys" or Mediterranean formed their area of evolution and dispersal. In the plant world dicotyledons gradually assumed the leading place which they occupy today.

Article No. 6 Sketch—Mountain Building.

Early Steps in Electrical Development

By D. C. McKEEHAN

ALL men build upon the results of the labor of their predecessors, and to understand the completed work it is necessary to know something of the history of the steps by which the work did ascend.

Previous to the year 1786, about all that the world knew of electricity pertained to that kind called static or frictional, developed by rubbing certain substances together. Modern electricity began with experiments by Galvani, an Italian physician, who observed that a frog's legs twitched when electrified with frictional electricity in "most vehement and violent convulsions." Thus arose the term "animal electricity" or "galvanic electricity" which has now become obsolete.

The next step in electrical development was due to Volta, another Italian philosopher. The unit of electromotive force, the volt, was named in his honor, as the discoverer of current electricity. He found that an assemblage to two different metals was necessary for the successful performance of the frog's legs experiment.

Volta brought forth the proposition that when two different metals are placed in contact, one will become positively charged, the other negatively charged. This was the beginning of the Voltaic cell or battery as we now know it. Today we use the same principle for high temperature recording instruments. When two different metals are joined together and heated a small electric current is generated and the intensity is recorded on a specially calibrated instrument. This is called a thermocouple. Volta's pile consisted of placing discs of silver coins and pieces of zinc with moistened paper between them. He assembled the pile to such an extent that finally he could feel the shock himself from this pile and no longer needed the frog's legs to detect the current.

Soon after Volta's announcement of the battery, which opened up a new field for research, water was decomposed by electricity into hydrogen and oxygen gas by two Englishmen, Messrs. Nicholson and Carlisle, who used thirty-six half-crowns and an equal number of pieces of zinc separated with paste-board. This was in May, 1800, and soon after it was found that pure copper and lead could be deposited from a solution of their salts at one of the poles of the battery. This marked the beginning of electro-chemistry.

Sir Humphrey Davy, who invented the safety lamp, experimented with the Voltaic pile and developed the first carbon arc light in 1802. In one experiment he used two thousand cells consisting of copper, zinc water and sulphuric acid. The effects of this are described by Davy as follows:

"When pieces of charcoal about an inch long and one-sixth of an inch in diameter were brought near each other (within the thirtieth or fortieth of an inch), a bright spark was produced, and more than half the volume of the charcoal became ignited to whiteness; and, by withdrawing the points from each other, a constant discharge took place through the heated air, in a space equal to at least four inches, producing a most ascending arch of light, broad and conical in form in the middle."

The discoveries of Galvani and Volta revolutionized the science of electricity and now were destined to bring out the close relationship between electricity and magnetism as the age was ripe for one further step. In the winter of 1819-1820 Jean Christian Oersted, a Danish scientist and professor of physics at the University of Copenhagen, when lecturing to his pupils tried a new experiment that made him famous. Seizing a wire that was connected to a powerful battery he placed it near a suspended magnetic needle that was on a table. Instantly the needle swung out of its normal position and one of the most outstanding discoveries of electrical science was accomplished. Simple as the experiment may seem it was a discovery of which the world made note, that a magnetic needle was deflected by an electric current.

Carrying the results of Oersted's experiment one step further, Andre Marie Ampere, a Frenchman, discovered that magnetic effects could be produced from the wires without the use of a magnet; and that parallel wires through which currents were flowing in the same direction, ought to attract each other, which they did. The ampere or unit of the amount of current flowing is named in his honor.

A notable step showing the possibilities of what electricity could do was made by W. Sturgeon in England, who wound a coil of many turns of wire on an iron core bent in the shape of a horse-shoe, making the first electro-magnet. Having used soft iron instead of steel he found that the magnetic effect lasted only while the coil was connected to the battery. The lifting power of the electro-magnet being instantaneous when the circuit was closed and just as rapidly receded when the current was shut off made the electro-magnet of immediate interest to the learned and unlearned.

An iron core wound with a number of turns of wire may seem to the layman a very simple thing but it embodied enough science to make Joseph Henry, an American scientist, celebrated at home and abroad. This was in 1826. With only a limited number of batteries as a source of power, (no one had dreamed of the electric generator at that time,) he constructed a magnet that lifted seven hundred and fifty pounds. In 1831 he developed another magnet, the iron core of which weighed sixty pounds and was capable of sustaining a weight of one ton. This, of course, is not outstanding today, but one must remember it as of a hundred years ago. In demonstrating the possibilities of electro-magnet construction he laid the foundation for the most important processes of utilizing the energy of the electric current.

At first we had the movement of a frog's legs to indicate a current from a voltaic pile, later it was felt by human hands. Then Oersted deflected a magnetized needle with a wire carrying a current. Ampere showed that the effect of the current in parallel wires was cumulative. Sturgeon concentrated the cumulative attraction or magnetism to an iron core in an electro-magnet and Henry showed the possibilities of large electro-magnets.

Today one of our most sensitive electrical instruments consists of a coil of wire and a compass called a galvanometer. Oersted had the first electrical instrument at his command and we improved it by simply surrounding the compass with a great many turns of the wire. With the facilities at hand, all of the experiments we have enumerated from Galvani to Henry can be demonstrated in a few minutes, yet it required nearly fifty years of time for these steps to be carried out by human genius.

Camels' Milk

MR. FORNEY JOHNSON, a distinguished Alabama lawyer, representing the Alabama coal operators, is quoted by the press of April 11 as saying, "As between civil war in the industry and subjection of the industry to three pro-consuls working through a military ringmaster, we prefer civil war."

The Manchester Weekly Guardian of March 30, carried the inimitable satire reproduced herewith, wherein is set forth the troubles occasioned by the "camel breeders' code" which was eventually made to work by but one "Caliph", this all in the land of the "Arabian Nights" where the men wear clothes like a Shriner's band uniform, and the fatter the women are, the more they are admired.

My ninth brother (said the barber) was Hussein, surnamed the Well-intentioned but Unfortunate. He it was who occupied the post of Treasurer to the Caliph Haroun Alraschid —a position fraught with much honour and considerable uneasiness. He it was who, bidden to raise funds without either resorting to taxation or calling, attended by a heavily armed escort, on the principal citizens and requesting the favour of a loan, discovered that the frailties inherited from Adam may be turned to profitable account. He caused it to be announced by the crier through the bazaars that the title of Hadji would be conferred, by order of the Caliph, on any true believer who was unable for business or other reasons to make the pilgrimage, but who contributed instead 10,000 sequins to the Caliph's treasury. My brother was condemned to death for associating the name of Haroun with such impious transactions, but was respited and restored to his office on promising to instruct the crier to proclaim: "By order of the ministers of the Caliph!" instead of "By order of the Caliph!" He subsequently was obliged to raise the necessary subscription to 20,000 sequins, to meet the objections of those old-fashioned true believers who held that honours should be the reward of virtue only.

After the disturbing experience, my brother, the Well-intentioned but Unfortunate, was careful to introduce no innovations in finance. In spite of this, his downfall was brought about owing to a curious situation which developed in regard to camels' milk. The Caliph, sitting one morning in the gateway of his palace for the purpose of dispensing justice, observed approaching a number of the most influential camel-breeders of Bagdad. Descending from their beasts (which were all of the most expensive and finest kind) and handing them over to their Nubian slaves (of whom they had five or six apiece, of giant stature and great strength), the camel-breeders fell on their faces.

"In the Name of the Merciful," said the Caliph, "declare your griefs."

"Commander of the Faithful," replied the most corpulent and influential camel-breeder, beating his breast, "the camel-breeders of Bagdad are destitute."

"Dog of a camel-breeder," said the Caliph, "are you not the possessor of 10,000 camels?"

"Commander of the Faithful," replied the camel-breeder, again beating his breast, "our camels are the cause of our destitution. Those who have the most camels are therefore the

most destitute, and I, who have the misfortune to own more camels than any other man in Bagdad, am well nigh a beggar. These citizens will bear me out."

Here all the other camel-breeders beat their breasts, threw dust on their heads, and uttered loud cries of lamentation.

"In what way," inquired the Caliph, "are your possessions the cause of your destitution?"

"Commander of the Faithful," replied the chief camel-breeder, "the disbursements of a camel-breeder are on such a gigantic scale that only the meagre profits he makes on the sale of camels' milk stand between him and poverty. When there were only a few camels in Bagdad, the price of milk was comparatively high, but since your reign has brought prosperity to high and low alike, Bagdad swarms with camels and the price of milk has fallen to such a point that it is not worth our while to supply your subjects. Unless something is done, Allah will visit Bagdad with a milk famine."

"Stand forth, Hussein the Well-intentioned but Unfortunate," ordered Haroun, "and devise some plan whereby this superfluity of milk may not result in a famine."

"In the Name of the Compassionate!" said Hussein. "All that the Commander of the Faithful has to do is to proclaim by crier through the bazaars that henceforth and for ever the true believers shall pay twice as much for milk as heretofore."

"Allah is great!" said the Caliph. "Let it be law as is desired." And at once Hussein ordered the crier to make proclamation accordingly.

Some months later the camel-breeders again entered the presence of the Caliph and fell on their faces as before.

"Praise be to Allah!" said Haroun. "No doubt you have come to offer your superfluous wealth to my Treasury. Stand forth, Hussein."

Here all the camel-breeders beat their breasts, threw dust on their heads, and uttered louder cries than ever, and the chief camel-breeder, voicing the sentiments of the rest, protested that they had not a single drachm.

"How is this?" demanded Haroun. "Did not the late decree, doubling the price of milk, fill your money-bags to bursting with sequins?"

"Commander of the Faithful," replied the chief camel-breeder, bursting into tears, "the citizens of Bagdad have reduced their consumption of milk to the half of what it used to be. Therefore we only receive the former payment, and every day we are compelled to empty into the Tigris thousands of measures of milk."

"Repine not at the visitations of Allah," said the Caliph.

"Commander of the Faithful," replied the camel-breeder, "we do not so. Nothing is farther from our thoughts. We merely grieve at the misery of the citizens who are deprived of half their need of milk."

"Dog of a Treasurer," said Haroun, "explain why you have not prevented this milk famine."

"Commander of the Faithful," answered my brother, "the matter can be easily adjusted. The camel-breeders have been promised their price and they must not be disappointed, since beggary stares them in the face. On the other hand, to deprive the citizens of the milk which Allah has provided would be impious presumption. Let the Caliph, therefore, buy the thousands of measures of milk which are daily poured into the Tigris and distribute them to the poor. The citizens will get the milk. The camel-breeders will get the money."

"And what," inquired the Caliph, "will the Treasury get?"

"Commander of the Faithful," replied Hussein. "the reflection that the citizens and the camel-breeders are all satisfied will outweigh such a sordid consideration as the cost of the surplus milk, however great it may be."

"Undoubtedly," said Haroun. "However, I will not deprive the camel-breeders of such a source of moral uplift. Let them give the surplus milk to the poor without fee or reward, save the reflection that the milk famine is averted, which will outweigh such a sordid consideration as the loss of the money."

So saying, he ordered Hussein to be stripped of his robes of office and bastinadoed, as a warning to any future Treasurer who might presume to interfere with the visitations of Allah.

Purported Discovery of Queen of Sheba's Capital

Two prominent French aviators recently flew over and took pictures of what is purported to be the capital of the Queen of Sheba's Kingdom. It is located in the wilds of the great Arabian Desert. Eminent scientists versed on archaeology and matters Oriental, have some doubts in their minds as to the authenticity of the discovery, one French authority, Rene Dussaud, stating that "Sheba's Capital has been discovered and has been known for many years to have existed in the Southern portion of Arabia" and . . . . "It may be that something else intensely interesting may have been found." The flyers, however, are making plans for another flight to the area.

» » » Ye Old Timers « « «

First Aid Field Day and Old Timers Association Tenth Annual Reunion June 15th-16th, 1934

THE date of June 15 for the First Aid Contest has been definitely settled, while June 16 will be the Old Timers' 10th Annual Reunion Celebration. The time is only some seven weeks away and it behooves participants in both these events to plan things in advance and arrange to be present. The attendance at the June 15th affair should be a large one, inasmuch as several of our mining properties have been so signally honored by the Joseph A. Holmes Safety Association for outstanding work in safety measures; presentation of citation and silver medals to the seven men at Superior (vide April magazine) and Certificates of Honor to Mine No. 4 at Rock Springs, Mine No. 1. Winton, and "B" Mine at Superior will also be made upon that occasion.

The 10th Annual Reunion of the Old Timers Association should also be made a big event. one that will be written and talked about in the years to come. and it is up to the members of the Association to make their plans accordingly.

We are not as yet able to announce the name of the speaker at our banquet. but the band concert. evening entertainment, races. games. contests. banquet, etc., will all be carried along as in former years.

Make your arrangements now and notify your friends or acquaintances that it is your intention to spend the week-end with them here.

The weather man has been in conference with our Committees and has agreed to furnish the customary perfect two days for the occasion.

Old Timers' Association

The membership of this organization for 1934 by Districts is as shown below:

Rock Springs	276
Hanna	124
Reliance	36
Superior	106
Winton	44
Living in China	12
Tono	17
Living Elsewhere	22
Total	637

By Nationalities, the representation is:

American	210
Austrians	50
Belgians	2
Canadians	3
Chinese	1
Chinese (living abroad)	12
Croatians	11
Czecho-Slovak	4
Dalmatians	11
Denmark	2
English	59
Finlanders	55
French	2
Greek	14
Germans	10
Hungarians	2
Irish	6
Italians	36
Japanese	8
Jugo-Slav	19
Krainer	8
Mexican	1
Polanders	5
Russian	3
Serbs	1
Servia	1
Slav	41
Scots	26
Swedes	12
Tyroleans	11
Welsh	11
Total	637

Depletion in Old Timers Ranks

The Angel of Death has made large inroads into our Old Timers membership list since the publication of the Roster in June, 1933, some eleven having answered the summons, as shown below:

Thomas W. Morris
John Lind
W. D. Baillie
Michael Murinko, Sr.
Paul Dugas
Michael Zupp
Thomas Croft
Mike Borcich
Jim Zuick
Andrew Uram
Thomas Cook

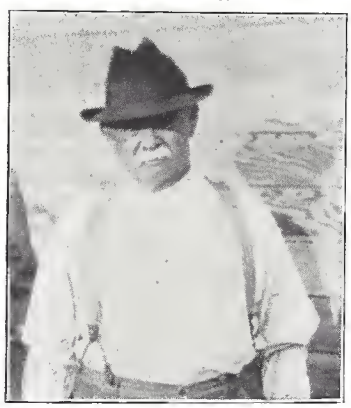
Since the formation of the Old Timers Association in 1925, ninety-six members have passed on.

Death of Thomas Cook

MR. THOMAS COOK was born in England on May 19, 1854, and approaching 80 years of age. passed away at Hanna on March 19th last.

Mr. Cook married before leaving his native country, coming to the United States in 1880, locating in Franklin, Idaho, where he remained for a brief period. Thereafter he worked in the mines at Rock Springs, thence removing to work in a mine at Chestnut, Montana, where his wife passed away, leaving him with three young children.

Sometime thereafter, Mr. Cook left Montana, locating first at Carbon, from there moving to Almy, where he married Martha Bennett Wilkes of Almy. Later, Mr. Cook was employed for a short time in the Spring Valley mines, thence transferred to the newly opened mines at Cumberland, where he was employed for some six years. During the period referred to, our friend was employed for a short time in the company's mines at Scofield, Utah.



Mr. Thomas Cook

In 1908, Mr. Cook was transferred to Hanna, serving in the capacity of gas watchman, continuing his work in the Hanna mines until he was retired on a pension May 1, 1926, his residence maintained in Hanna until his death. Surviving Mr. Cook are his widow and seven children, Edward, William, George and Clara Wilkes, born to his second wife, and two sons and a daughter born to Mr. Cook's first wife, namely John, residing in Los Angeles; Ben, residing at Hanna; and Mrs. Annie Cook Scott, residing at Medicine Bow.

Mr. Cook's funeral took place at Hanna on Thursday, March 22, the services conducted in the Methodist Church, and very largely attended. Mr. Cook was a member of the Latter Day Saints Church, having joined that denomination before coming to the United States. Bishop Lyman Fearn of Rock Springs and Elder Clarence Meacham of the Rock Springs church conducted the funeral services, the music supplied by a mixed choir from Rawlins.

With the passing of Mr. Cook, his friends lose a genial and kindly associate and friend, this fact well testified to by the very large number of people participating in the conduct of the funeral services. The sympathy of Mr. Cook's many friends, particularly the members of the Old Timers Association who knew him for so many years, goes out to Mrs. Cook and the surviving sons and daughters.

Mr. Andrew Uram Passes On

Andrew Uram, widower, residing at 884 Sixth Street, Rock Springs, died March 15, 1934, from pneumonia.

He entered the service of the Company here in May, 1904, as a miner, and shortly before his demise had been engaged as Track Cleaner, Pit Car Loader, etc., in Mine No. 8.

He was born at Zupa, Czecho-Slovakia, March 15, 1870, and, as will be noted, died upon his birthday. To mourn his sad taking away, there are three sons and one daughter, one of the boys (Peter) being Machine Boss at Winton, and John engaged as Conveyorman in No. 8 here.

The funeral was held from the North Side Catholic Church, Father Gnidovec officiating, the interment at St. Joseph's Cemetery, on March 17.

Mr. Uram was an Old Timer, a member of U. M. W. A. Local 2174, besides belonging to several Slavish societies.

Horiuchi and the Mules

ABOUT 30 years ago, there were about 500 Japanese employed in The Union Pacific Coal Company's mines. They comprised all grades of people, from the day laborer to the university graduate, and several who had been university professors in their own country.

Of the latter class was Horiuchi, who, in addition to his training as an educator, was very proud of the fact that he had been converted to Christianity in his own country, and he loudly and continuously proclaimed that fact.

The first job given him was cleaning rock with several of his countrymen in an old air course in one of the mines. In order to haul the rock cars, it was necessary that a mule be furnished, and as Horiuchi had been an educator, it was thought, with his knowledge of human psychology, he would understand also mule psychology, and would be able to handle the mule successfully.

Horiuchi was not particularly successful in his maiden efforts in this direction, and, as time passed, it was noticed that he spent a lot of time in the mornings at the stable where the drivers were preparing their mules for the day's work. He fraternized with the drivers a great deal and was continually talking about mules and their characteristics.

One day the Mule Boss went to Horiuchi's place of work to look the mule over and to impart any instructions that might be necessary for Horiuchi's benefit. When some distance from the working place, the Mule Boss was compelled to listen to the greatest exhibition of profanity that he had ever heard, and he was forced to admit that it would have done justice to the vocabulary of the most profane American mule skinner.

The Mule Boss remonstrated with Horiuchi, telling him that was bad language for a Christian to use, and that he should not forget the religious training he had received in Japan. Horiuchi waved the Mule Boss' objections aside with the following remarks:

"When I religious man in Japan I talk politely to class room boys, and when I come Rock Springs

mines I also talk same language to mules I associate with, but he somehow do not understand this Japanese English language. I politely expless to him, and do not walk forwards when I request so to him, he only shake heads and long ears.

"When my big Boss come my place he not have smiling face, but he look me closely, and say 'When you start move this locks quickly?' I tly to explain about mules, but he not listen; walk away and say to somebodys which I did not see, 'Japanese boy got heads made flom woods.'

"Then I decide do somethings, so I go evely morning big mules house and listen to Amelican mule dlivers boys, how he talk mules. No! no!, not politely, but when he talk mules they move fastel, so I decide I tly that Amelican mule boy language on my mules and it work with much success. Short time ago, big Boss he come this place, he smile with face and say somethings about 'snaps out'.

"With this Amelican mule boy language which I speaks mules, he move forwards fast, and locks he disappear outwards with cars. I think when Big Boss come again he happy abouts locks moving, and will have lots of smiles with his face."

Yellowstone Park's Beginning

In the summer months of 1870, an expedition was organized in Montana which was generally known as the "Washburn-Doane" party. General P. H. Sheridan provided the expedition with a military escort from Fort Ellis. General H. D. Washburn, then Surveyor General, Montana, was the leader, and accompanying him was N. P. Langford, a descriptive writer for "Scribner's," later first Superintendent of Yellowstone Park; Thomas C. Everts, ex-U. S. Assessor for Montana; Samuel Hauser, later a Governor of Montana; Walter Trumbull, son of the United States Senator of that name; and Cornelius Hedges, who first offered the suggestion of setting apart the region as a National Park. Their entry into the Park was on August 21, 1870, a detachment of the Second U. S. Cavalry, under Lt. G. C. Doane, acting as escort, as above mentioned. The highest point in the Park was then unnamed, to which later was assigned the name of Mt. Washburn, and from its summit could be seen many points of interest, viz: the geysers, the canyon, the Falls, etc.

They had only been in the region some few weeks, when, on September 9, Mr. Everts became separated from the other members and wandered through the wilds for 37 days before being located by some of the searching party. Mr. Everts was very weak, almost dead from hunger and exposure. After recovering from the many hardships he encountered, he wrote the story of his experiences for "Scribner's Magazine," the narrative being later reproduced in the "History of Yellowstone National Park," by General Chittenden.

Some of those named herein took prominent part in the efforts to make it a National reservation, a bill being introduced in Congress in 1871 and shortly afterwards in the Senate, resulting in its passage, approval of President U. S. Grant being granted March 1, 1872.

H. M. Albright, Acting Director of the National Park Service, in his report to the Secretary of the Interior for the fiscal term ending June 30, 1917, classed the reservation as "the greatest wild animal sanctuary in the world."

A Coal Mining Corporation That Started With $3,000 and a Lot of Fun, Which Proved a Success

THIRTY years ago, a man who knew the coal mining game and who had a thousand dollars, could launch a mine, and not infrequently grow to the status of a substantial coal operator. Those were the days when a location for a small mine could be found close to the railroad, and as mine run was readily salable, a single short spur was the extent of the track facilities required. To get empty coal cars was the real problem, however, many of the one- or two-car capacity mines, such as the subject of this recital, were tucked away in out-of-the-way places, and mine switching conductors were usually sympathetic with the small beginner. Later on, when a few cars of coal were moved, a five dollar bill, judicially spent, would insure the small operator working at least as many days as his larger and more influential competitor. It was in that day and atmosphere that the operation, to which we will refer, had its beginning. For obvious reasons, the real names of the principals engaged in the little enterprise will not be mentioned. The mine was worked out long ago and only a few mounds of briar-covered shale are left to mark its former location.

A splendid fellow then living in Chicago was the real promoter of the enterprise. With him was associated a retired business man who wanted something to play with that was new and novel. The third partner was a practical coal mine official who had just resigned an uncomfortable position, and who was anxious to get in the small operator class. The two first mentioned passed away a good many years ago, the mining man is yet engaged in the production and sale of coal. While all three men differed in background and business training, we can recall no happier hours than those spent in the company of the trio. The promoter was a man of striking physique, a polished gentleman, who could order a dinner, whether in a Chicago club, the Planters Hotel, or McTague's, or Tony Faust's restaurant in St. Louis, that would please the most exacting epicure. Those were the days

when French dressing for the lettuce or endive salad was invariably mixed by the host, the requirements, in addition to the oil and vinegar, a yellow bowl, a horn spoon, and a stalk of garlic. Ed had a special way for rubbing the garlic around on the inside of the yellow bowl, but we have forgotten whether it was clockwise or counter-clockwise, and not less than two waiters attended to pour the ingredients while Ed stirred. The second of the trio was a little man with a sense of humor that rose above every occasion. The possessor of a mind that fairly scintillated, he was the life of every gathering he sat in with. If we were to attempt to describe the third man we would say that he was a combination of an efficient mine manager and courtly gentleman, with whom honesty was a dominant characteristic. The three together subscribed about $3,000 to start the mine, which was located alongside a spur track that we obtained authority to construct, and with the work of opening a pair of slopes underway, the next job was that of creating a corporation for the proper conduct of the business.

On a certain day, the partners met in the office of their lawyer, (whom we will call Charlie) for the purpose of selecting a corporate name, deciding on the amount of capital stock to issue, and for the filing of the necessary papers with the Secretary of State, as well as to elect officers. Only a few moments were required to choose a name, and Ed, with the true promoter's instinct, urged a substantial capital stock issue, this on the theory that in the days we refer to, a coal mine had three chances of succeeding; through a prolonged car shortage that doubled the selling price of coal; through a threatened strike (frequently promoted), which also increased demand and price, the railroads compelled to supply cars of some sort, even though other traffic was neglected. If these two things failed, then there was always the chance of selling out at a profit. Thirty thousand dollars was finally decided upon. At this juncture, Charlie, the lawyer, suggested that under the law governing the formation of corporations, either cash or property of the value of the capital stock issue would have to be shown. This did not embarrass Ed, who at once proceeded to list the paid-up capital, advancing "development $6,000," as the first item. The lawyer put this item down rather hesitatingly, but before he could frame a word of protest or admonition, there followed from the same source, "equipment $4,000," "cash on hand $5,000," and then Ed's power of invention was seemingly checked. While Charlie knew that the three promoters easily had more than $5,000 ready cash, he had not been advised of their intention of paying in more than $3,000, and he also had gathered that the equipment consisted of two second-hand pit cars, a few yards of 16-lb. rail, a dwarf mule, and a few picks, shovels, coal drills, and a dozen kegs of black powder.

It was at this critical moment that he of the humorous mind entered the lists, offering an item of "railroad tracks $7,000," as a further contribution to the schedule. As we had caused the spur to be built at the expense of the railroad company, we made the tactical error of mentioning where the ownership rested, whereupon Ed chimed in with the statement that "if it had not been for the enterprise of the miner owners, the — — — track would never have been either required or built, and therefore it was really a coal mining company asset," and as for the railroad company's investment, it "was their job to get their money back out of the traffic created," and so on, until the lawyer added "railroad tracks, $7,000" to his list of paid-up capital. Then came a rather prolonged pause, the promoting member and the raconteur unable to account for the remaining $8,000. There was some talk of cutting the amount of capital stock to $22,000, but Ed said that would mean, when split three ways, the creation of three fractional shares which would never do, etc. As our protest against the appropriation of the railroad company's track which we had built for $700, to see it capitalized at $7,000, had rather staggered us, it was with some hesitation that we suggested that the item of "good will" was frequently included in the assets of many perfectly good corporations. All Ed wanted was a clue, whereupon he promptly called to the representative of the law to put down "good will, $8,000." Charlie, now alive to the situation, asked, "Whose good will?" The promoter's reply, promptly given, was, "Mack's good will, of course. Didn't he just give us $7,000 worth of railroad track? What better evidence of his good will do you want?" This reply rather staggered the complaisant lawyer, who said. "Do you fellows know that this statement of assets must be sworn to? Who are you going to elect President? He is the fellow who must do the swearing." The witty member of the trio entered the discussion, at what seemed to be a second critical moment, by saying, "You are to be elected President—we have had that in mind from the beginning, at least I had. You can make out all the necessary papers, swear to them, and then when we are fully incorporated, we will accept your resignation and elect a President who knows something about the coal business."

That evening, we took number six for St. Louis, and while waiting for the train, we bought a Saturday Evening Post in the station news-stand. Later, we found in it a most inimitable story dealing with the invention of a new-fangled type of monkey-

wrench, the patenting and subsequent incorporation of a company to manufacture and sell the wrench. Next morning, we bought out the supply of Posts from the local news agents, proceeding to send a marked copy daily to Ed's Chicago address. Within a week, we received a Western Union telegram containing the laconic message, "Stop my subscription." The forwarding of the paper was stopped, but the little coal company grew in strength and stature. In three years, it made enough money to open a new shaft mine, then additional capital came in and a third mine was opened, the second and third mines operated for years. The promoter member and the little man with the abiding sense of humor, as we have said, passed on, the third man is yet the kindly, courteous gentleman he was in the old days, even though the struggle to maintain his property and sell his reduced output has been a most difficult one. While the creation of this corporation was enmeshed in levity and the laws of the state were handled rather lightly, all of the principals were men who would carry out an obligation at whatever cost to them, and every transaction of the company, including its relations with mine labor, were conducted upon the highest plane. Thumbing the law during the formation period was merely a passing incident.

Vacations

Again comes the time to announce the dates of the annual vacations for the various mining districts. These vacations have become an annual institution, and many of our employes, we know, will be interested in the announcement of the definite dates, so that they may make preparations to enjoy the vacation period visiting in Wyoming and in other states.

It has been found necessary this year to change the initial date, making the starting date a little earlier, but with the early season this year, we are sure this will work no hardship on our employes.

The dates have been set so that Superior will go first, thereafter there will be an interval so that the First Aid Teams can train for the First Aid Field Day, and allow for the attendance of all employes on that occasion and also allow them to attend the Old Timers' Reunion.

The dates are as follows:

Superior, June 1 to June 10, inclusive.
Winton, June 20 to June 29, inclusive.
Rock Springs, June 30 to July 9, inclusive.
Reliance, July 10 to July 19, inclusive.
Hanna, July 20 to July 29, inclusive.

"Jerry ain't much of a farmer, I'm afraid."

"Naw, he keeps foolin' 'round with his crops so much, he don't half 'tend to his fillin' station."

Musical Rocks

Rocks have turned completely musical in the hands of Dr. Charles C. Weidemann, Nebraska university professor, who demonstrated in Yellowstone Park recently the variety of musical tones that can be extracted from simple, natural forms of rock. "Basalt Sonata in E Flat," "Calcite Cantata," "Oil Shale Opus No. III," "Prelude in A Minor on Plate Glass" or "Gneiss Etude" are not weird nightmares of a geologist after a night at a concert, but realities under the skillful manipulation of Dr. Weidemann.

Taking one look at Obsidian Cliff, the mountain of black glass in the park, Dr. Weidemann immediately saw the musical possibilities of bits of this unusual stone. Under government supervision he was permitted to test specimens of obsidian for its musical quality. Basalt layers found abundantly in the park provided additional xylophonic melodies.

Dr. Weidemann selects small layers of rock, chips it to the proper length and thickness and then arranges the specimens in rows according to scale. With his xylophone arrangement thus laid out he plies the rocks with ordinary mechanics' hammers, and out comes the real "Rock of Ages," "Old Black Joe" or any variants of the ump-itty-ump of modern jazz.

Dr. Weidemann has used calcite, oil shale from Teapot Dome, gneiss from the Hudson River, slate from Switzerland, schist, clay limestone, chalcedony from Nebraska, basalt from Utah and Yellowstone and now he is experimenting with obsidian. One of his 150 different musical instruments made of practical material is a xylophone made out of plate glass and another is a glass celestaphone 101½ feet long.

Judge (to negro in court): "Would you like a lawyer?"

"No, suh, I don't want no lawyer, but I suttenly could use a couple of good witnesses."

DISARMAMENT

Student: "Could one refer to the Venus De Milo as the girl who got the breaks?"

English Librarian: "Why not, may I awsk? It's an 'armless joke—(and might get a "hand").

AND A MONKEY

Proud Suburban Lady, "You know, my husband plays the organ."

Depressed Acquaintance: "Well, if things don't improve, my husband will have to get one, too."

Jones—"What caused you to beat up that fellow?"

Smith—"He insulted my girl."

Jones—"Why, all he said was that she dances like a zephyr."

Smith—"My mistake! I thought he said heifer."

» » Of Interest to Women « «

Some Choice Recipes

HAM CROQUETTES

2 cupfuls chopped ham
1 cupful thick white sauce
½ teaspoon lemon juice
Salt, pepper, celery salt to taste

Prepare meat. Have sauce very cold. Mix carefully with meat and seasoning. Shape, crumb, egg, crumb again and fry in deep fat. Makes about twelve croquettes.

SOUTHERN CORN PUDDING

1 can corn
2 eggs
1 teaspoonful salt
⅛ teaspoonful pepper
2 tablespoonfuls melted fat
2 tablespoonfuls sugar
1 pint scalded milk

Chop the corn. Beat eggs slightly and mix all ingredients together. Pour into a greased pudding dish and bake at 350° F. until firm. Serves six.

CINNAMON PRUNES

1 pound prunes
2 slices lemon or orange
3 in. stick cinnamon
cold water

Wash the prunes carefully, cover with cold water and soak overnight. Add the cinnamon and slices of lemon or orange. Cook slowly in a covered utensil until tender. If cooked very slowly, no sugar will be needed. Serves six.

CHICKEN, SOUTHERN STYLE

Four and one-half pound roaster, ⅓ cup flour, 1 teaspoon salt, ¼ teaspoon paprika, 6 tablespoons fat, 1 cup water.

Wash and clean chicken. Cut into serving pieces. Wipe dry and sprinkle with flour, salt and paprika. Heat fat in frying pan and add and quickly brown chicken.

Remove to baking pan. Pour water into frying pan and boil one minute, pour water over chicken. Cover and bake two hours in moderate oven.

Turn several times to allow even cooking. More water may be required, so inspect frequently.

After chicken has been removed from pan, gravy can be made by blending four tablespoons of flour with four tablespoons of water and adding with one cup of milk to the drippings, then cooking for two minutes or until the gravy thickens.

Frequently corn fritters are served with chicken cooked this way.

BISCUIT STICKS

Two cups pastry flour, 4 teaspoons baking powder, ¼ teaspoon salt, 4 tablespoons butter, ⅔ cup milk.

Mix flour, baking powder and salt. Cut in butter with knife. Mixing with knife, slowly add milk. When soft dough forms, pat out until one-half inch thick. Use sharp knife and cut sticks one-half inch wide and two inches long. With spatula remove sticks to baking pan and bake eight minutes in moderate oven. Serve warm with butter.

OCCIDENTAL SALAD, SERVING 6

Six pieces lettuce, 24 spears cooked asparagus, ⅔ cup diced celery, 2 tablespoons chopped onions, 2 tablespoons chopped green peppers, 2 tablespoons pickle relish, ⅛ teaspoon salt.

Chill ingredients. Arrange lettuce on plates, top with portions of rest of ingredients. Add dressing.

RELISH DRESSING

One-third cup mayonnaise, 2 tablespoons French dressing, 2 tablespoons chili sauce, 1 tablespoon catsup, ½ teaspoon chopped parsley, 1 tablespoon lemon juice.

Mix and chill ingredients. Serve on salads.

SARDINE RELISH SANDWICHES

Twenty slices bread, ⅓ cup soft butter, ½ cup sardines, 3 tablespoons chopped celery, 3 tablespoons chopped pickles, ¼ cup salad dressing.

Arrange bread slices in pairs. Mix remaining ingredients and spread on bread. Add bits of shredded lettuce and arrange sandwich fashion. Press together firmly and cut off crusts.

According to the home economics bureau of the Department of Agriculture, both raw and cooked apples are recommended as a valuable addition to the diet. They supply vitamins—more when eaten raw than when cooked—minerals, fruit sugar cellulose material or "roughage." Here are some suggestions for using apples in other ways besides putting them in the school lunches, baking them or cooking as applesauce:

APPLE TAPIOCA PUDDING

¼ cup pearl tapioca or 1½ teaspoons minute tapioca
2 cups scalded milk
2 eggs
½ cup sugar
¼ teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon vanilla

Soak tapioca one hour in water to cover; drain, add to milk, and cook in double boiler until tapioca is transparent. Add half the sugar to the milk and remainder to egg yolks slightly beaten, and salt.

Combine by pouring hot mixture slowly on egg mixture, return to double boiler, and cook until it

thickens. Remove from heat and add whites of eggs beaten stiff. Chill and serve on halves of apples which have been cooked until transparent in sugar and water syrup, using 2 cups water with one cup sugar.

APPLE FRITTERS

2 medium size apples (tart)
Fritter batter
Powdered sugar
Lemon juice

To make fritter batter, mix and sift one and one-third cups flour, two teaspoons baking powder and one-fourth teaspoon salt. Add two-thirds cup milk and one beaten egg. Mix.

Core, pare and cut apples in ⅓-inch rounds or slices, sprinkle with powdered sugar and a few drops of lemon juice. Cover and let stand for half an hour. Drain. dip pieces in batter, fry in deep hot fat and drain. Sprinkle with sugar and cinnamon.

MOCK APPLE CHEESE CAKE CRUST

25 graham crackers
½ cup butter
½ teaspoon cinnamon if desired
2 tablespoons sugar

Mix together ingredients for crust, knead for five minutes. From this mixture save two tablespoons for spreading over the top of the cake. With remainder line a spring form pan. having the sides of the crust about one inch high. and bake five minutes in hot oven before filling is added.

FILLING

2 cups applesauce
1 can condensed milk
¼ teaspoon salt
3 eggs
1 lemon juice and rind

For filling: Combine apple sauce. egg yolks. beaten; condensed milk, salt and lemon juice and rind; then fold in beaten egg whites. Pour this filling in the slightly baked crust, and spread two tablespoons of the crumb mixture over the top. Bake in moderate oven (350 degrees F.) until filling is firm and cake lightly browned on top.

FRICASSEE OF SMOKED BEEF

Freshen slightly in warm water one-half pound smoked shredded beef. Drain and blend with one cup rich white sauce. Heat over hot water and add two chopped hard-boiled eggs, one tablespoon chopped parsley and one chopped pimento. Serve on rounds of hot buttered toast.

SWEET POTATOES WITH HONEY

A change in flavor from the more usual candied sweet potatoes. Boil four large sweet potatoes until tender, peel and cut into thick slices. Arrange in one layer on a buttered pie plate. Pour over them three-fourths cup hot strained honey. Sprinkle with salt, cinnamon and a little nutmeg and bake for one-half hour in a moderate oven.

SALLY LUNN

Use one quart of flour, one teaspoonful of salt, one tablespoonful of sugar, one heaping tablespoonful of lard and butter mixed with one third of an yeast cake and three eggs well beaten. In winter make the dough with warm water, and in summer use cold water.

It should be a little softer than light bread dough. Let it rise for about five hours. Touch lightly, and turn into a buttered cake mold and make without a second kneading. It will take nearly forty minutes to bake, and should then "soak" well.

SPINACH A LA SWISS

2 cups cooked noodles
2 cups grated Swiss cheese
2 cups cooked spinach
2 tablespoons butter
2 tablespoons flour
1 cup milk
Salt and pepper.

Place the cooked noodles in a casserole. Cover with half the grated cheese, then with the drained and chopped spinach. Make a sauce with the butter, flour. milk and seasonings, and pour it over the spinach. Sprinkle remaining cheese over the top and bake about thirty minutes in a moderate oven. 350 degrees F.

LEMON TAPIOCA SPONGE

One-half cup instantaneous tapioca, 1 cup sugar, 2 cups water, the juice of 2 lemons, 2 egg whites. Put tapioca, sugar and water into a double boiler and cook until clear, stirring frequently. Add lemon juice and cook 3 minutes. Cool and then add stiffly whipped egg whites. Beat well and pour into a glass dish for serving. Chill and serve with a custard sauce made from the egg yolks, 2 cups milk. a little sugar and vanilla.

The Child's Paints

Good paints for the child to use in expressing his artistic talents may be made with dry ground paint from the paint store mixed, a proper quantity at a time, with water, in six-ounce jars. The child should have at least the three primary colors to work with and long, thick brushes, which make generous marks without "scrubbing". He should work on large sheets of inexpensive, absorbent paper. "Newsprint," available in stationery stores, is especially satisfactory.

A COFFEE TEST

To test coffee pour about a tablespoon of ground coffee in a cup of cold water. If the coffee floats and colors the water very slowly it is pure, but if any of the coffee sinks to the bottom or stains the water quickly, some adulterant is present.

Suggestions for Serving

Corned beef, new cabbage, mashed potatoes, red beets.

Broiled fish, new potatoes, spinach, cucumbers and onions.

Roast beef, rissole potatoes, string beans, stewed tomatoes, cole slaw.

Lamb chops, lyonnaise potatoes, asparagus or green peas, hearts of lettuce.

Roast chicken, mashed potatoes, creamed onions, green peas, tomato and lettuce salad.

Roast pork, candied sweet potatoes or baked beans, spinach, apple sauce or Waldorf salad.

Roast duck, spaghetti au gratin, string or lima beans, red beets, apple sauce or sliced baked apples.

Cleansing Brushes

HAIR BRUSHES—Rinse thoroughly in cold water to which a generous amount of ammonia has been added; then shake and place in the open air to dry. The ammonia removes the dirt like magic.

PAINT BRUSHES—If the brushes have become hard with paint, allow them to soak for an hour or so in turpentine; then squeeze the bristles between the fingers until all the paint has been removed. After this treatment rinse the brushes in a fresh bath of turpentine.

FLOOR BRUSHES—If the brushes have become very dirty they can be cleaned by rinsing in a tepid, soapy lather to which a generous amount of salt has been added. Afterwards rinse in clear, tepid water and place in the open air to dry.

SHOE BRUSHES—Rub the bristles of the brushes together in a warm, soapy solution to which a little turpentine has been added. Care should be taken to hold the brushes under the surface of the solution, otherwise the bristles will cause the solution to fall in tiny drops over the face and arms. Rinse in a fresh soapy solution, shake thoroughly, and place in the open air to dry.

Doings of Women the World Over

For the first time women of Spain were permitted to vote during elections recently. Out of 15,000,000 voters in the Spanish elections, 8,000,000 were women.

Mrs. Mary Harriman Rumsey of the consumers' advisory board wears a smart day-time frock of soft blue wool trimmed with a pin-tuck sunburst effect about the shoulders. Two tiny fox heads trim the ends of a long Ascot tie. She wears a hat of darker blue with the frock, trimmed with a bright feather.

The enfranchisement of women in the Philippines is expected to stimulate the demand for votes for women in other oriental countries, particularly China and Japan.

One of the leading patent attorneys in Washington, D. C., is Miss Marie K. Saunders. She has been at the head of her own law office, with some of the most prominent manufacturing firms in the country as her clients, for ten years.

A perilous missionary expedition through the bandit-infested Gobi desert, on the borders of Mongolia and China, is to be undertaken this year by a party of three elderly women, traveling without escort. They are Miss Mildred Cable and two sisters, Misses Eva and Francesca French, who, as missionaries for nearly thirty years of the China Inland mission, have risked death at the hands of bandits, from disease and starvation, times without number.

Mrs. Barbara Z. Fisher, aged 81, of Hoobers Mill, Pa., has been making straw hats for the men of the Amish religious sect ever since she was 10 years old. She has earned not only the distinction of being the best hat-maker in Amish circles, but also that of having made more hats than any other and of having spent a greater part of her life and a longer number of years than any other woman in the world.

And how could it be otherwise. Mme. Josetta Lacosta says of American women "like Henry Ford make cars—American women all look alike." The lady has it somewhere near right, seeing as how in this day there is mass production in dresses for women just as there is mass production in Fords. And she probably knows that the ladies are as different from each other as they are different from Fords as regards personality. As the heroine used to shout in the melodrama, "there is many a lady in a calico dress."

More than 185,000 women throughout the United States have been put to work on socially useful jobs under the federal emergency relief administration or the civil works administration. The list of jobs open to women includes everything, from scrubbing floors to painting murals.

Finger painting, invented by Miss Ruth Shaw in her school in Italy, has become popular in Europe and America as an education process.

Miss Katherine May of San Francisco, Calif., stewardess on a transcontinental air line has traveled more than 550,000 miles by plane in the course of her work.

A member of congress was very much impressed with the dignity of his position, and it was always on his mind. One night his wife awakened him and whispered:

"John, there are burglars in the house."

"You must be mistaken, my dear," he answered. "There may be a few in the senate, but in the house—oh, no; the idea is preposterous."

Hints for the Busy Housewife

WHEN EGGS ARE HELPFUL

THE white of an egg will make rough skin white and soft. Rub a little into the skin at bedtime, and wash off in the morning.

Beaten up with 3 tablespoonfuls of rose water, the white of an egg will remove inflammation from the eyes. Apply with a clean, soft cloth.

If no gum is available, the white of an egg makes an excellent adhesive.

Mixed with equal parts of glycerine, the white of an egg will alleviate the pain of a burn. Pour the mixture over a strip of linen and bind over the affected part.

Egg stains on washable fabrics can be removed by soaking the garment in cold water for a short time before washing with soap and water in the usual way.

Place all left-over pieces of soap in an old pan with a little olive oil, and allow to simmer gently over a slow fire until the two ingredients are thoroughly blended. Pour into flat tins and allow to set.

When boiling a suet pudding, put three or four pieces of orange peel in the water. They will collect all the grease, and the pudding will boil quicker and will be much lighter.

The marks left by hot plates and dishes on a dining-table, or other polished wood surface, can be removed by applying spirit of camphor with a soft cloth. Rub lightly, and when the stain disappears, polish with a soft duster.

The unsightly mark often left on a garment that has been cleaned with benzine can be prevented if the material is ironed under a damp cloth immediately after cleaning.

Short tacks are difficult to fix in corners, but if they are forced through a small strip of paper and the paper is held instead of the tack, there will be no more bruised finger-nails.

When separating the yolk from the white of an egg, break it into a funnel over a glass. The white will pass through, and the yolk will remain in the funnel.

PARTY SANDWICHES

When you have to make dozens of tiny sandwiches for a party, cut the loaves of bread lengthwise. Butter the large slices, put on the sandwich filling and then cut the sandwiches in intricate little shapes. They'll add a note of interest to your sandwich platter.

THE GREENS ARE IMPORTANT

If the child is a normal weight do not insist upon his finishing his potato and bread so much as finishing his spinach or green vegetable. These foods are rich in vitamines and are far more important than the starchy foods when the youngster is a correct weight.

This is the time of the year when it's hard to keep your hands looking and feeling their best, so here we publish the formula for a lotion you can make at home and which many women have found beneficial.

One teaspoonful Fuller's earth; two of boric acid; ten drams of glycerin; six ounces rosewater. Shake well. Apply after thorough washing.

Hot chocolate sauce served with the cottage pudding makes a pleasant change from the usual hard or lemon variety.

Grease the baking pot with a piece of salt pork or bacon before putting in the beans and the pot will be much easier to clean.

Brass and copper kettles burned black on the fire will polish brilliantly if well rubbed with methylated spirit.

When cutting up jelly, considerable time is saved if scissors dipped in hot water are used instead of a knife.

If wicker furniture is scrubbed well with warm salt and water only it will look like new; the salt not only cleans but stiffens the cane in a wonderful way.

When washing up, put a piece of lemon peel into the bowl; it will soften the water, remove traces of smell of fish, onions, etc., and put a fine gloss on china.

Don a dust cap when frying food and avoid that cooking smell in your hair.

Chloride of lime is a splendid disinfectant, being clean, cheap and certain of killing germs.

A black marble clock may be polished to a beautiful luster by wiping over with olive oil and then polishing with a clean chamois.

Sometimes it is difficult to stop the flow of blood after a tooth has been extracted. If powdered alum is applied to the cavity it will stop the bleeding.

SHE KNEW HER NECK

The barber had used his electric clippers in cutting small Betty's hair.

"I guess my neck wasn't clean," she told her mother on coming home, "'cause that man used his vacuum cleaner on it."

PENNY WISE—POUNDS FOOLISH

There was once a Scotchman who was engaged to a girl who grew very fat. He no longer felt like marrying her and wanted to break the engagement. But the girl couldn't get the ring off so he married her anyway. Now she's on a diet.

» » » Our Young Women « « «

Costumes and Gloves

NAVY will be the big volume seller for street and daytime types, while gloves of the same shade will go along. White or beige gloves will also be quite the proper thing with navy costumes, thus presenting an outstanding springy appearance.

For the early sports costume which trends towards tweed lightweight pig-skins, sueded pigs, dark doeskins, are the gloves to be offered.

Rayons will be important for sportswear—striped patterns of all types—this class of goods retaining its style on account of soft and heavy textures, interesting weaves, etc.

Fancy weaves of herringbones, washable, are largely shown in the East. Herringbones in knits are also in the shop windows appearing in two colors of yarns, such as yellow with white, etc.

Turn back the clock to a few years ago and wear black lace again. It is ever so smart. A new version is seen in a frock of stiffened black Chantilly type lace, with a sun-ray pleated skirt and a camisole top bodice edged with tiny ruffles of black net. The stiffened lace cape is also pleated and has a pointed up-standing collar.

Just a trifle off pure white is a favorite shade this spring. A smart ensemble has a silk dress of this shade worn with a long coat of medium blue woolen, its short, wide sleeves bordered with cuffs of fox dyed in tone with the color of the simple one-piece dress.

The fox is flying into the spring fashion picture at a fast rate. Every color is being used, white fox being dyed in the most amazing shades. A white chiffon evening frock with shirred insets has wide shoulder crests of white fox dyed a brilliant blue.

Tone Up For Spring

When spring comes it's a good time to give thought to the condition of your hair and scalp. The winter months, with steam-heated houses, smoky air, and rapid changes of temperature, are hard on the scalp. It tends to dry out, and the hair becomes lusterless and dead looking. There is no better cure for such a condition than the good old-fashioned one our grandmothers used religiously—one hundred strokes with a stiff brush night and morning. It takes only a few minutes, doesn't hurt a permanent wave, and does your hair no end of good. Besides keeping it clean between shampoos, it stimulates the circulation, and keeps the scalp loose and healthy. Brush with long outward strokes, pulling upward and away from the head. Bend over and brush the back upward. When you have finished, run your comb through your hair, and you will find the waves fall into place, and look infinitely more glossy and alive.

Milady's Hats

The large brim hat has been accepted and is considered as entirely proper with spring dresses and suits.

For late Spring and early Summer, straws will be much in evidence. Burnt straw is a lively neutral, many of its shades harmonizing with many of the printed dresses.

It is stated that the better milliners will probably feature checked and plain taffetas as they are so easily worked up into lightweight, crisp, hats.

White hats will be worn by many women to match white accents on their costumes, others will purchase them for economical reasons, pique being considered in the class last mentioned along with organdie and stitched linen.

How They Are Made

A young lady recently visited the Locomotive Works and then later told some of her friends how a locomotive is made.

"You pour a lot of sand into a lot of boxes," she explained, "and you throw old stove lids and things into a furnace, and then you empty the molten stream into a hole in the sand, and everybody yells and swears. Then you pour it out and let it cool and pound it, and then you put it in a thing that bores holes in it. Then you screw it together, and paint it, and put steam in it, and it goes splendidly; and they take it to a drafting-room and make a blueprint of it. But one thing I forgot—they have to make a boiler. One man gets inside and one man remains outside, and they pound frightfully; and then they tie it to the other thing, and you ought to see it go!"

Little Betty, age 7, contentedly licking a lollypop, came into Jones' Drug Store and said her mama wanted some tissue paper. Jones wrapped it up and handed it to her.

"Charge it, pleath," said Betty.

"Certainly," replied Jones. "But who is it for?"

"All of uth," lisped the little tot, as she sauntered hlithely on her way.

The World Chalet*

THE World Chalet of the International Girl Guides and Girl Scouts is a gift of Mrs. James Storrow, of Boston, Chairman of the World Committee.

It is a huge building composed of several rooms delightfully situated about half an hour's walk from the village of Adelboden, Switzerland. There are peasant cottages near so that girls visiting the Chalet will be able to enjoy typical lower Alpine country with plenty of long walks and excursions in the neighborhood.

To reach this Chalet coming from any direction one travels by the Loetschberg Railway to Frutegen, take the Adelboden bus to the point where the road starts to climb the last steep hill, the mountain road to Eggetti.

The furnishings of the Chalet, simple and comfortable, were provided by Mrs. Storrow and Girl Guides and Girl Scouts from all over the world.

The Chalet was opened on the last Sunday in July, 1932, and dedicated to the use of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts by the Chief Scout, Lord Baden-Powell.

The idea of having the Chalet in Switzerland arose from the desire expressed by members of the World Committee to have an International training center where the best from each country could be brought for the benefit of all.

Each year scholarships are awarded to girls from several countries and those receiving these awards go to the Chalet for two weeks. Scholarships to girls in the United States are made possible by the Juliette Low Memorial Fund.

In the United States this year girls from Regions Eleven and Three receive scholarships: and one girl will be sent from each one of these Regions.

We are especially interested because Rock Springs is located in Region Eleven. Girl Scouts selected must be either Golden Eaglet or First Class; at least 17 years of age; must have been in Girl Scouting for at least three years; and at time of selection in active service in a troop. The selection should be based primarily on Girl Scout spirit. outstanding loyalty and knowledge of Girl Scout standards and work. taking into consideration whether or not the girl expects to remain in Girl Scouting, so she may pass on to other girls the benefit of the experience and training she receives at the World Chalet.

*Anne Wilde, Nyoda Troop.

No Cloying Detail

A young husband was teaching his bride how to keep her household accounts.

On one side of the ledger she wrote, "My husband gave me $50."

On the other side she later made the following entry: "I spent it all."

Boy Scout Activities

Growth of Organization in Great Britain

An increase during 1933 of 20,775 in the number of Boy Scouts in Great Britain and the Empire was reported by the Duke of Connaught, president of the Boy Scouts' Association, in a message to the annual general meeting of the council of the association held in London.

For the United Kingdom alone the increase was 2,956, while for the Empire it was 17,819, bringing the total of British Scouts to 871,025.

The world's grand total is now more than 2,250,000.

Let That Be a Lesson

Grandmother: "Well, dear, have you done your good deed today?"

Boy Scout: "Yes—I've taught Cousin Lucy not to poke her tongue out at Boy Scouts!"

Explorer Ellsworth Back From Little America

Lincoln Ellsworth is visiting in Southern California, and is now having made needed repairs on his plane which was quite seriously damaged in the Bay of Whales district. Bernt Balchen and his mechanic (Chris Braathen) brought the plane back from Little America via the Norwegian motorship tanker "South Africa" taking thirty-five days to make the trip from Dunedin, New Zealand, reaching Wilmington, California, March 20.

Reference to our October issue will develop that a short story appeared therein anent the departure of the WYATT EARP for Ross Sea. By reason of no facilities in that far flung country for making such repairs, the plane "Polar Star" of necessity had to be brought here, the treacherous ice having entailed such damage that the flight had to be temporarily abandoned.

It is the intention as gathered from press reports to fly from Southern California to Chile, South America, the EARP to pick up the party at Valparaiso and transport them to the Deception Islands, probably reaching that territory in November, from which a non-stop flight of approximately 2,800 miles could be made to Antarctica. The vessel will then depart for Little America, a voyage taking nearly two months, where Ellsworth and his select little company would again be picked up. November "down under" is Spring (?) and the best period in which to make an air reconnaissance.

Ellsworth stated further that "the vastness of the territory is almost incredible, the continent embracing some five million square miles, or one million greater in extent than Europe."

» » » Our Little Folks « « «

"Tongue Twisters"

TRY THIS GAME

A leader is chosen, and before the game begins he prepares a list of tongue-twisters. The funnier these are the better. Here are some to use:

Ten tattered tanned tramps telling tall tales terribly.

Sailor Sammy sang songs sweetly.

The players sit round in a circle, and the leader starts the game by repeating the first four words of a tongue-twister to the next player.

This player repeats this to the next one, who tells it to the next, and so on. If a player cannot say the words the first time, he is allowed a second try, but after this he is "out".

For the second "round" the leader repeats the first part plus the second part of the tongue-twister, and so on. The amount to be repeated thus gets more and more. A small prize should be awarded to the last one left in.

Perplexing

1 times 8 plus 1 equals 9
12 times 8 plus 2 equals 98
123 times 8 plus 3 equals 987
1234 times 8 plus 4 equals 9876
12345 times 8 plus 5 equals 98765
123456 times 8 plus 6 equals 987654
1234567 times 8 plus 7 equals 9876543
12345678 times 8 plus 8 equals 98765432
123456789 times 8 plus 9 equals 987654321

Place a nickel or small coin in the palm of your open hand with your fingers extended but close together. Make a proposition to your father, brother or sister, that they cannot brush the coin off your hand, using a hair brush or clothes brush. They should, of course, proceed carefully and not use the edge or end of the brush. It will be found that the coin continues to repose in the palm of your hand.

MODERN DOLL

"Oh, what a cute little dolly! Does she say 'Mamma' when you squeeze her?"

"Naw! My doll's a modern doll. When you squeeze her she says, 'Oh boy!' "

EXCEPT WITH A CLOTHES BRUSH

Mother: "When that naughty boy threw stones at you, why did you not come and tell me, instead of throwing them back at him?"

Willie: "What good would it do to tell you? You couldn't hit the side of a barn."

FUNNY LITTLE FOLK

Johnnie gazing at his one-day-old brother squealing, yelling in his cot.

"Has he come from Heaven?"

"Yes, dear."

"No wonder they put him out."

CUT THE BOLONEY

Photographer: "Look this way, sonny, and you shall see a pretty little dickey bird come out."

Modern Five-year-old: "Oh, don't be a Boy Scout. Cut out the boloney and do your stuff. Let's get this over with."

ALMOST REMEMBERED

Grandma: "Now, Tommy, surely you remember what the teacher told you. What is the equator?"

Tommy (brightly): "A menagerie lion, running round the middle of the earth!"

News About All of Us

Rock Springs

Horace, the son of C. E. Moffitt, is confined to his home with illness.

Mrs. Charles Casto has returned to her home in Salt Lake City, Utah, after having visited here with her sister, Mrs. Ben Butler.

Mrs. Thomas Crofts held "Open House" at her home at No. 6, on Tuesday, April 3, the occasion being her eighty-third birthday.

Mrs. James Sawtell entertained several friends at her home at "E" Plane, Saturday evening, March 31, in honor of her husband's birthday.

Mr. and Mrs. Claude Mitchell visited with friends in Farson.

Mrs. Hugh McLeod and Mrs. William Matthew visited at the Finnan home in Winton.

D. D. Potter and son, Clarence, motored to Salt Lake City, Utah, where Clarence received medical treatment.

Clyde, Jr., the small son of Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Crofts, is recovering from a severe attack of pneumonia.

John Freeman has returned from Cheyenne where he transacted business for the U. M. W. of A.

Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Roberts visited friends in Superior.

Thomas LeMarr, Sr., has returned from Soda Springs, Idaho, where he received medical treatment.

Alfred Russell has moved into the house on Tenth Street recently vacated by Joe Tyan.

Andrew Bone is ill and is confined to the Wyoming General Hospital.

Mrs. R. R. Knill entertained the members of the Woman's Society of the Baptist Church on Thursday, April 5.

Mrs. Carl J. Carlson entertained the members of the W. B. A. Westway Club at her home in the Barracks, on Wednesday, April 4.

ROSE FLOWER AND GIFT SHOP
Phone 123 Security Bank Court ROCK SPRINGS
THE SEASON'S PRETTIEST POTTED PLANTS, or FLOWERS TO MATCH YOUR COLOR SCHEMES
Your Trade Solicited *We Burn Coal*

Superior

Mrs. James Kirk entertained the Pythian Kensington at her home in White City, Saturday evening, March 3, the occasion heing the anniversary of her wedding. Delicious refreshments were served by the hostess. At cards prizes were won by Mrs. Frank Cross, Mrs. Robert Woolrich, Mrs. Louis Buffo, and, guest, Mrs. F. Firm.

Robert Woolrich and daughters, Lorraine and Dorothy, visited friends in Kemmerer during the month.

B. L. Dodds is driving a new Ford V-8 and Jimmie Jiacoletti a new Pontiac.

Miss Flora Carter has been visiting at the home of her aunt, Mrs. Ben Caine.

Mrs. Joe Prevedel left on Thursday, March 22, for her old home in Italy expecting to remain there.

Guido Franck, Leo Arnoldi Jr. and Franklin Gates of Laramie enjoyed the spring vacation with home folks in Superior.

A St. Patrick's day bridge party was given on Friday evening, March 16, by Miss Catherine Moser, at the home of her mother, Mrs. W. E. Ferrell. Delicious refreshments were served and prizes at cards won by Mrs. A. L. Kenney, Mrs. Frank Kleindienst, Mrs. Joe Mettam, and, free for all, Mrs. George A. Brown.

Miss Doris Robinson and Miss Betty Magar of Rawlins were week-end guests at the home of Miss Robinson's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Robinson.

After spending the spring vacation with her parents in Superior, Miss Alice Bertagnolli returned to Denver where she is a student at the University of Denver.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Stephenson of Dixon visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. James Kirk over the week end.

John Raunio and Eli Maki returned Monday, April 2, from a successful fishing trip to the north country.

Mr. and Mrs. Griff Powell, Mrs. Margaret Noble and Mr. and Mrs. James Mullen visited Jimmie Mullen in the Shriner's Hospital in Salt Lake City on April 1 and 2.

Mr. James Caine of Superior and Miss Edna Maki of Tono, Washington, were married in Salt Lake City on Saturday, March 31. The community extends congratulations and best wishes to this happy couple.

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EXCEPTIONAL VALUE! Bias and straight-cut weighted silk crepe! Lace top and bottom! Sizes 34-44!
J. C. Penney Co. Inc.
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Reliance

Mr. and Mrs. H. Lawrence returned from a short visit in Chicago and upon their return their daughter (Miss Billy) accompanied them home.

Mr. and Mrs. Bud Korogi of Rock Springs are now residing in Reliance.

Mr. Edward Vollack has been confined to his bed several weeks with rheumatism.

Mr. and Mrs. James Sellers have visited several times in Quealy during the month.

Mrs. Frank Delgado is on the sick list.

Mr. and Mrs. John Meeks visited at the F. Fox home in Winton.

Mrs. John Traeger, accompanied by Miss Billy Lawrence, attended the funeral of Dr. Larson in Salt Lake City, Utah.

Mrs. Thomas Hall was a recent patient of the Wyoming General Hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. Max Bozner of Rock Springs and Mrs. Chauncey Clark, of Pinedale, visited in Reliance recently.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Baxter and daughters visited in Ogden recently.

Mr. and Mrs. Neil Thompson and daughter and Mr. and Mrs. A. Auld and son visited in Superior with Miss Mary Korfanta.

Mrs. Sarah Dunn returned to her home in Cokeville after visiting with her sister, Mrs. J. Robertson.

Mr. Guido Borzago has returned to his home here after heing in the C. C. C. Camp at Dennison, Texas.

Winton

A surprise party was given Mrs. Richard Gibbs, the occasion being her birthday, several out of town guests were present. Mrs. Gibbs was presented with a lovely gift.

Mrs. Catharine Marceau has returned from Cincinnati where she attended the funeral of her brother, Father Dunstan Leary. Mrs. Marcea reports Cincinnati weather not so pleasing as our own.

The Community Council gave a very successful card party Saturday evening, April 7, 1934.

Mr. James Gilday who was in the hospital in Rock Springs suffering from rheumatism has returned home and recovering nicely.

Miss Anne Motichka of Lyman, Wyoming, visited at the home of her brother, Mike Jr.

Mr. Thomas Delgado and family and Mr. and Mrs. William Kinyon motored to Colorado over the Easter holidays.

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Mr. and Mrs. Michael Finnan have left Winton to go to Montana where they expect to go into the ranching business. A farewell party was given Mrs. Finnan at the Community House and a large number of friends and acquaintances attended, Mrs. Finnan being presented with a nice gift.

Mr. James Besso has been on the sick list.

Mr. and Mrs. Victor Kalinowski and Mrs. Gerald Neal visited with friends and relatives in Longmont, Colorado, April 1, 1934.

Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Mann and Jean visited with Miss Sylvia Mann at Laramie, Wyoming, where she is attending the university.

The Local Union treated the children to candy and fruit on April 1, 1934, as part of the 8-Hour Day celebration.

Mr. and Mrs. William Daniels visited with Mrs. Daniels' parents at Laramie, Wyoming, over Easter Sunday.

Hanna

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Cummings are receiving congratulations on the arrival of a baby girl born on March 24.

The Epworth League presented the play "Where's Grandma" at the theatre on March 26.

Mrs. Andrew Royce and children of Winton are visiting here with Mrs. Royce's father, Mr. Charles Hudson.

Mr. and Mrs. Alex Pascoe of Leo are the proud parents of a baby boy born March 14.

Mrs. John Dexter and sons, Leonard and Art Neil, and Mrs. Dexter's sister, motored to Salt Lake City on Easter Sunday to consult a specialist about Leonard's health.

Easter Sunday Sunrise Memorial services were held at the Methodist Church at 6 o'clock, at which time people brought flowers which were dedicated to the memory of loved ones who have passed on.

Mrs. C. F. Ainsworth entertained the Ladies Aid at her home on April 11.

Mrs. William Mathews of Rock Springs visited here on Easter Sunday with the Renny family.

Mrs. Sam Harrison is getting along nicely after having undergone a major operation at the Hanna Hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Johnson of Robertson, Wyoming, are receiving congratulations on the arrival of a baby boy born on March 24, at the home of her parents, Hanna.

The Senior play, entitled, "The Whole Town's Talking" was presented by the Senior Class of the High School at the theatre on Tuesday, April 17.

The Eagles Lodge held a social at the Community Hall on April 7.

Miss Dorothy Milliken, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Milliken of Hanna, and Henry Cheesbrough, of Elk Mountain, were united in marriage at Fort Collins, Colorado, on March 24. Dr. and Mrs. E. L. Sederlin of Laramie were their attendants. Mrs. Cheesbrough is a teacher in the Elk Mountain school, and Mr. Cheesbrough is a rancher in that section. They will make their home at the U L Ranch.

Mrs. Guadalupe Littlejohn and Victor Scepansky, of Hanna, were married at Nuptial Mass in the Catholic Church on Monday, April 9, at 7:30 a. m. Father Krass of Rawlins read the ceremony. Miss Eileen Lucas was Maid of Honor and Frank Hearn best man. Bridesmaids were the Misses Susie Bisignano and Susanne Ducoin, Leona Helm was flower girl. After the wedding they had breakfast at the hotel, to which a number of guests were invited. Mr. and Mrs. Scepansky will spend their honeymoon in Chicago and Kansas.

Mrs. William Hapgood entertained the Altar and Rosary Society at her home on April 3.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Lucas and Eileen and Bernard Lucas and Arvey Matson motored to Winton to visit Mr. and Mrs. Lowe.

Mrs. Mark Jackson entertained the C. C. C. Club at her home on April 12.

Rev. Father Krass of the Catholic Church is leaving for a month's vacation at Detroit.

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The Office Broom

Jack Merrill (formerly Mining Engineer at Winton) is now living in Ohio. Dee Zimmermann, former Mining Engineer at Superior, is now a resident of St. Louis, and is contemplating taking up the life insurance business, so our informant advises.

Mike Grillos, who won one of the Company scholarships several years ago, and graduated from the Rolla, Missouri, School of Mines, is engineering on the Casper-Alcova reclamation project.

Frank H. Junk, many years ago Chief Clerk, Accounting Department, now in the poultry raising business at Fresno, California, was in the city recently and called at the General Offices to renew old friendships.

Grant Bullock, Store Manager, Hanna, with Forrest B. McVicar, a former Company electrician here, now a resident of Cheyenne, accompanied Mr. Junk westward as far as this city.

C. H. Williamson, Accountant, is back at his desk again after an encounter with rheumatism.

Edward Prieshoff, of the Auditor's staff, reports the arrival of a son Easter Sunday. This is the first addition to the family and "father and mother" are quite jubilant over the arrival, as are their many friends here and at Cheyenne, their former home. Wayne Edward Prieshoff will be the name the young man will carry through life.

She: "What are all those men doing in a circle with their heads together? Is it a football team?"

He: "No, my dear, just a bunch of Scotchmen lighting a cigarette."

THE JOYS OF GARDENING

Jones: "What are you burying in your back yard?"

Brown: "Just replanting some of my seeds—if it's any business of yours."

Jones: "It looks more like one of my hens than seeds."

Brown: "Well, the seeds are inside."

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